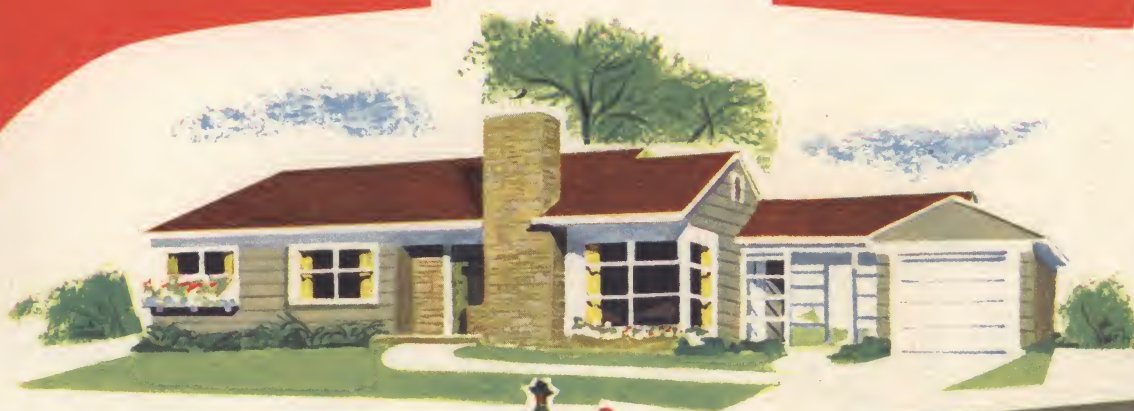


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of moderate cost

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all houses shown in this book
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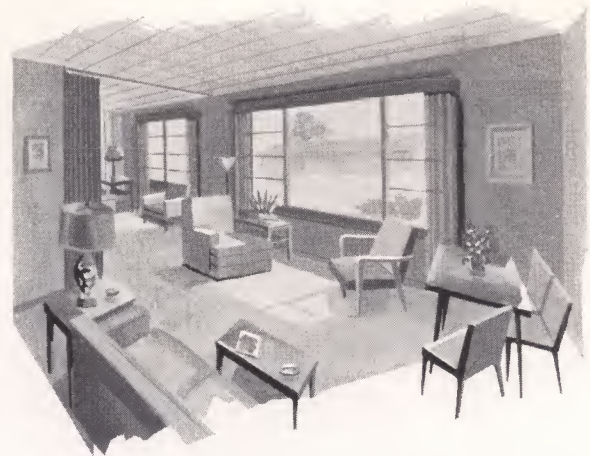
CELOTEX HOUSE NUMBER 22

FEATURES: Flexible room arrangement . . . Folding partition permits the same space to be used as living room, or as third bedroom or den . . . Built-in wardrobes in large bedrooms . . . Space in kitchen for informal meals.

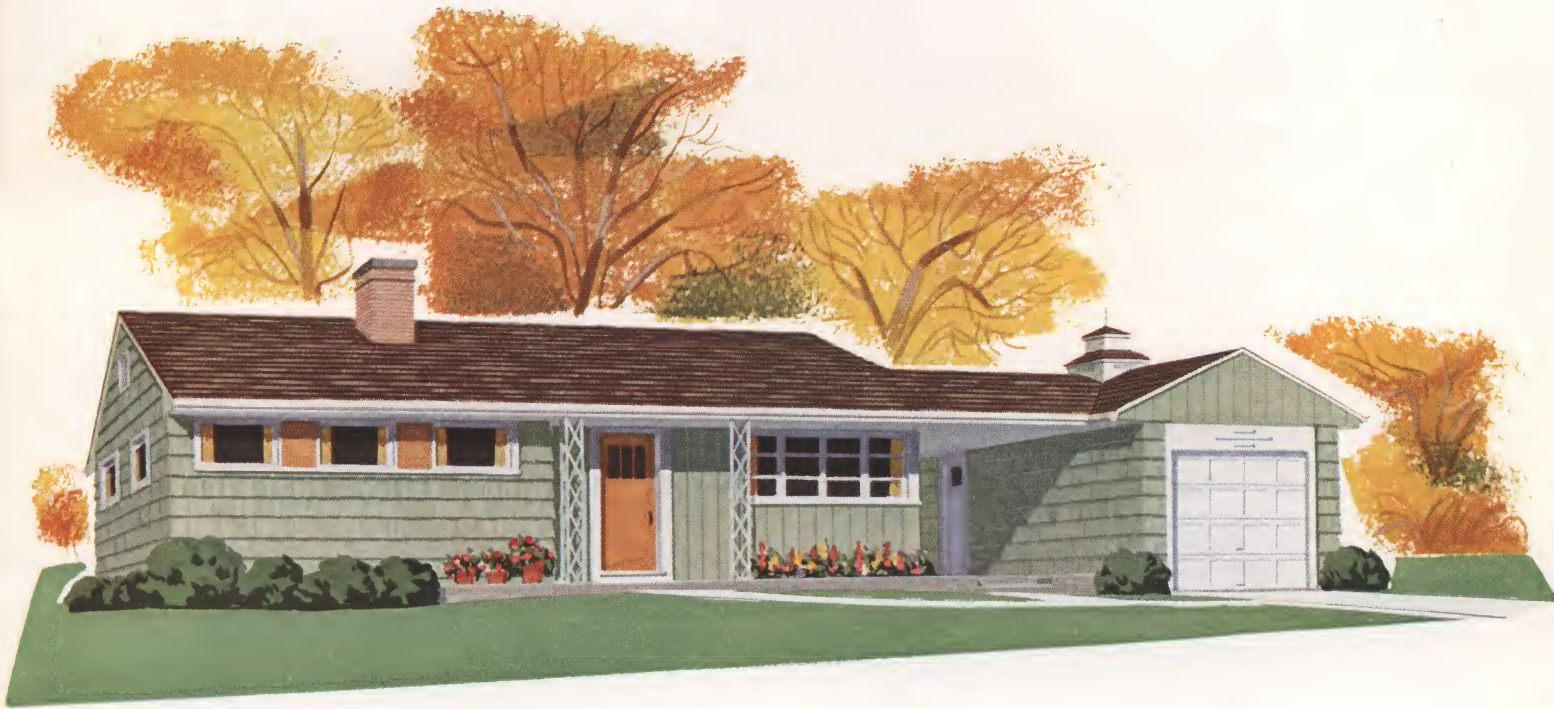
Plan 1, with full basement, has breezeway as illustrated below. Plan 2, without basement, uses this area for laundry and utility room, with garage larger for additional storage space.

ESTIMATING DATA	PLAN 1	PLAN 2
Living area	997 sq. ft.	997 sq. ft.
Garage area	264 sq. ft.	288 sq. ft.
Cubic footage—house	18,832 cu. ft.	12,832 cu. ft.
Cubic footage—garage	2,904 cu. ft.	3,168 cu. ft.

PLAN 1: Breezeway and porch area, 187 sq. ft. PLAN 2: Laundry area, 92 sq. ft. Laundry cubage, 989 cu. ft. Porch area, 103 sq. ft.

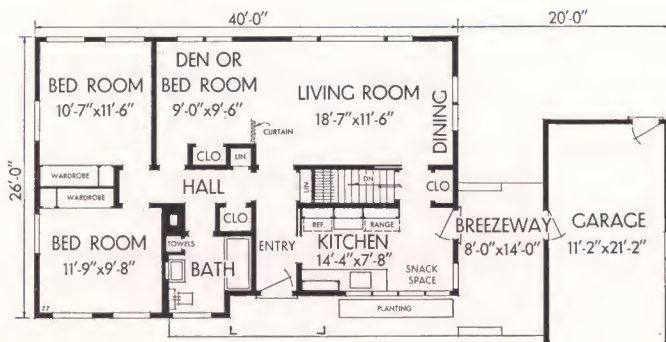


Folding partition separates or combines living room and den.

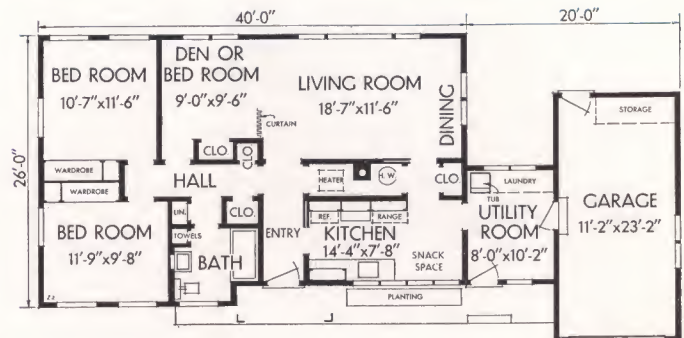


Architect: EDWARD MARKS, A.I.A., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

PLAN 1—WITH BASEMENT



PLAN 2—WITHOUT BASEMENT





Architect: RAYMOND F. HOULIHAN, A.I.A., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

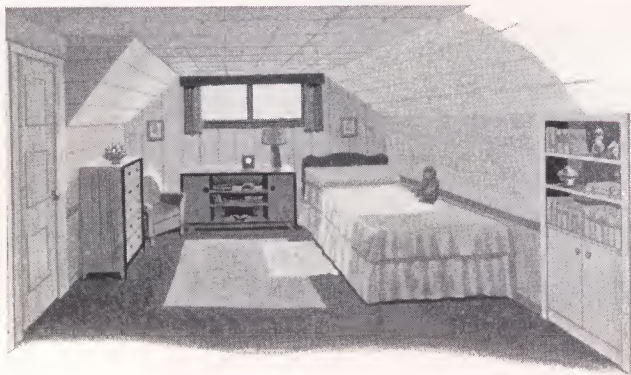
CELOTEX HOUSE NUMBER 23

FEATURES: Designed for future expansion . . . Can be built with four rooms downstairs finished; second floor bedrooms and bath can be added later with no alterations . . . Construction of garage, also, can be postponed.

Large dining space in kitchen . . . Wardrobe-type closets in both first-floor bedrooms . . . Stairs to second-floor from central hall . . . Awning-type sash at top of picture window provide ventilation.

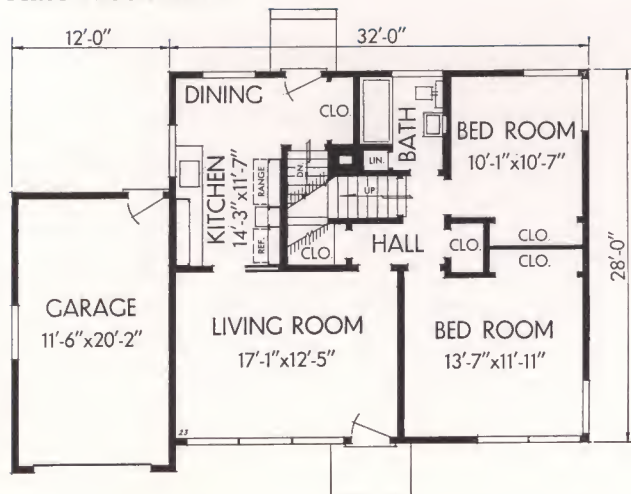
ESTIMATING DATA—PLAN AVAILABLE WITH BASEMENT ONLY

Living area—1st floor only	896 sq. ft.
Garage area	253 sq. ft.
Cubic footage—house (2nd floor rooms unfinished)	19,712 cu. ft.
Cubic footage—garage	3,162 cu. ft.

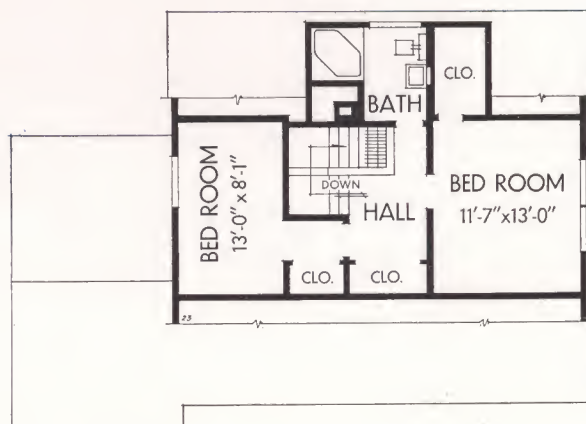


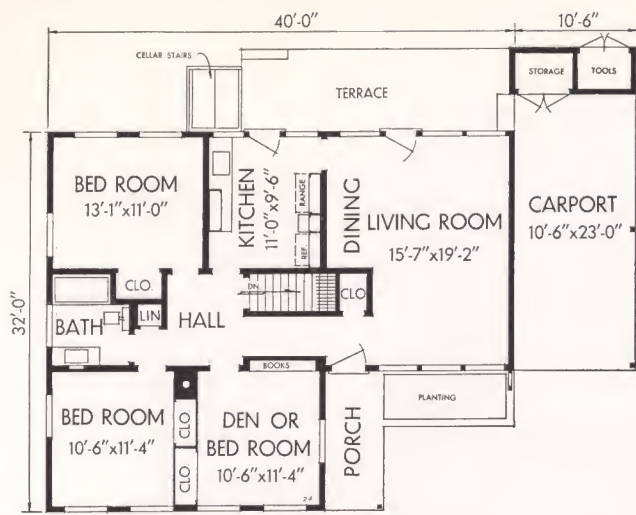
Second-floor bedrooms can be finished like this at low cost.

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

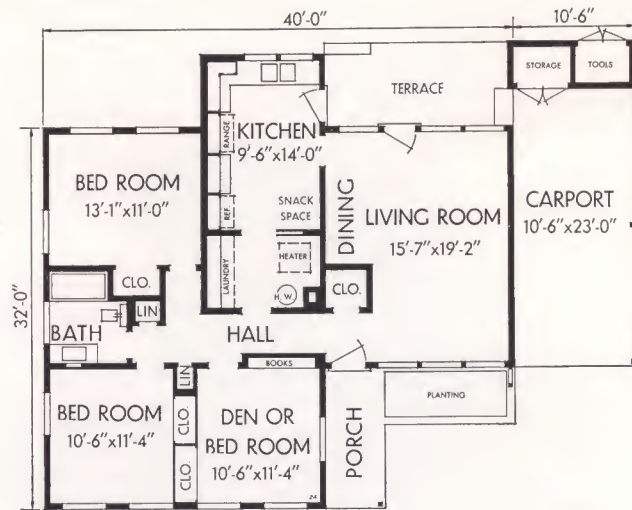


FUTURE SECOND FLOOR PLAN





PLAN I—WITH BASEMENT



PLAN 2—WITHOUT BASEMENT

Architect: JAMES R. FETRIDGE, SOUTH PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

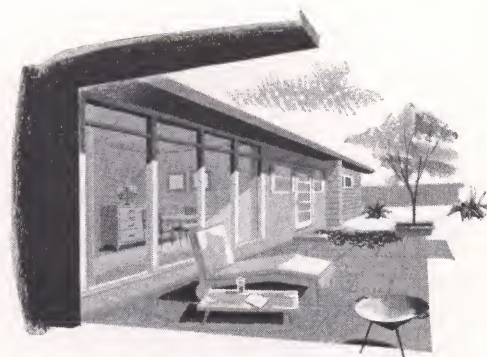


CELOTEX HOUSE NUMBER 24

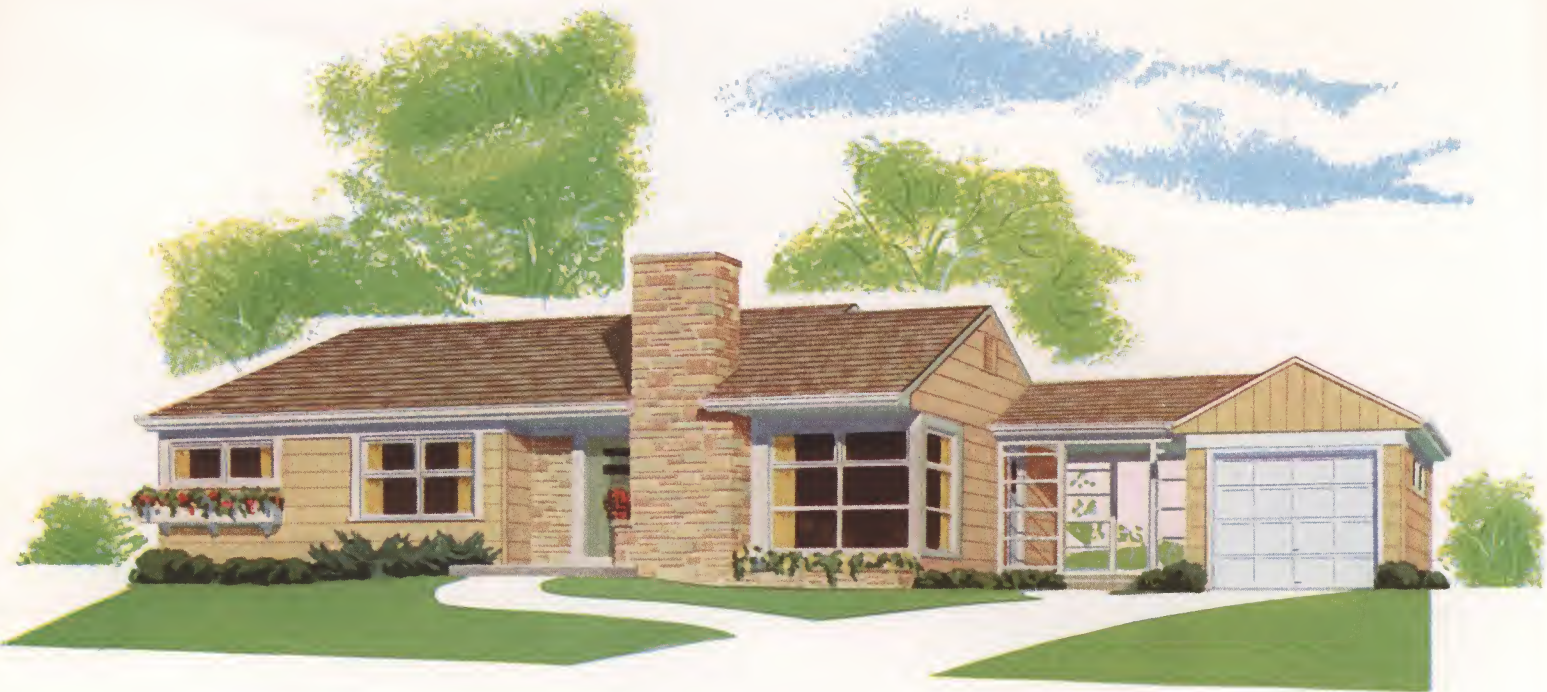
FEATURES: Contemporary flat-roof plan . . . Spacious living-dining room with window-walls at front and rear . . . Central hall for direct access to all rooms . . . High bedroom windows permit greater use of wall space for furniture placement . . . Cross ventilation in all three bedrooms.

Built-in book shelves in study . . . Built-in wardrobes in two bedrooms . . . Vanity lavatory in bath . . . Convenient tool and storage room at rear of carport.

ESTIMATING DATA	PLAN I	PLAN 2
Living area	1,088 sq. ft.	1,151 sq. ft.
Cubic footage—house	17,952 cu. ft.	11,798 cu. ft.
PLANS 1 and 2: Porch area, 60 sq. ft. Carport area, 287 sq. ft.		

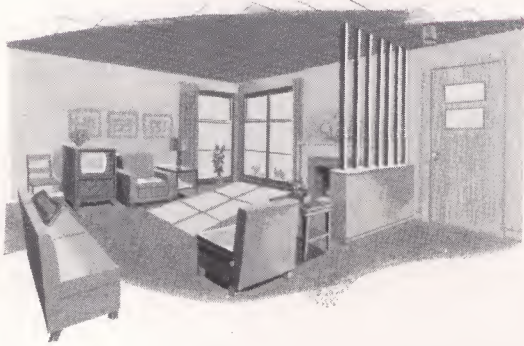


Living-dining room overlooks garden terrace.



Architect: JEROME WOOD, ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

CELOTEX HOUSE NUMBER 25



View toward living room fireplace and corner window

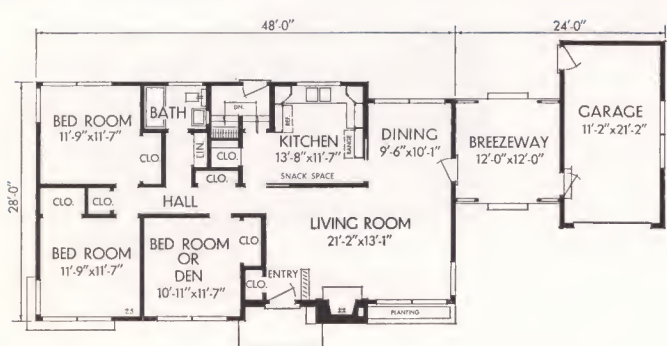
FEATURES: Rambler design with long, low lines . . . Impressive stone chimney and sheltered entrance . . . Semi-separate dining area . . . Natural fireplace . . . Top sash of corner picture window are awning type for ventilation . . . Extra closets and storage space . . . Bedroom closets have sliding doors . . . Model "U" planned kitchen with breakfast area.

In plan No. 2, without basement, garage is larger to permit storage cabinets against rear wall.

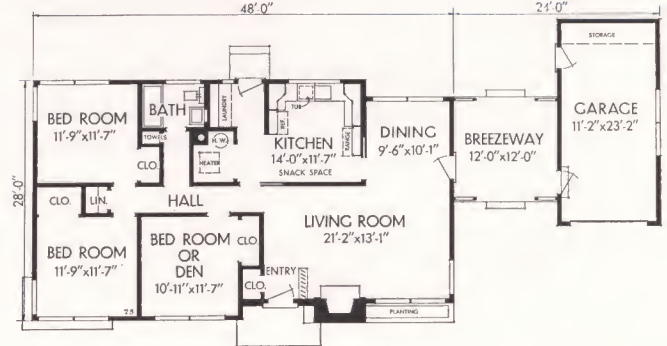
ESTIMATING DATA	PLAN 1	PLAN 2
Living area	1,276 sq. ft.	1,276 sq. ft.
Garage area	264 sq. ft.	284 sq. ft.
Cubic footage—house	24,244 cu. ft.	16,260 cu. ft.
Cubic footage—garage	2,772 cu. ft.	3,024 cu. ft.

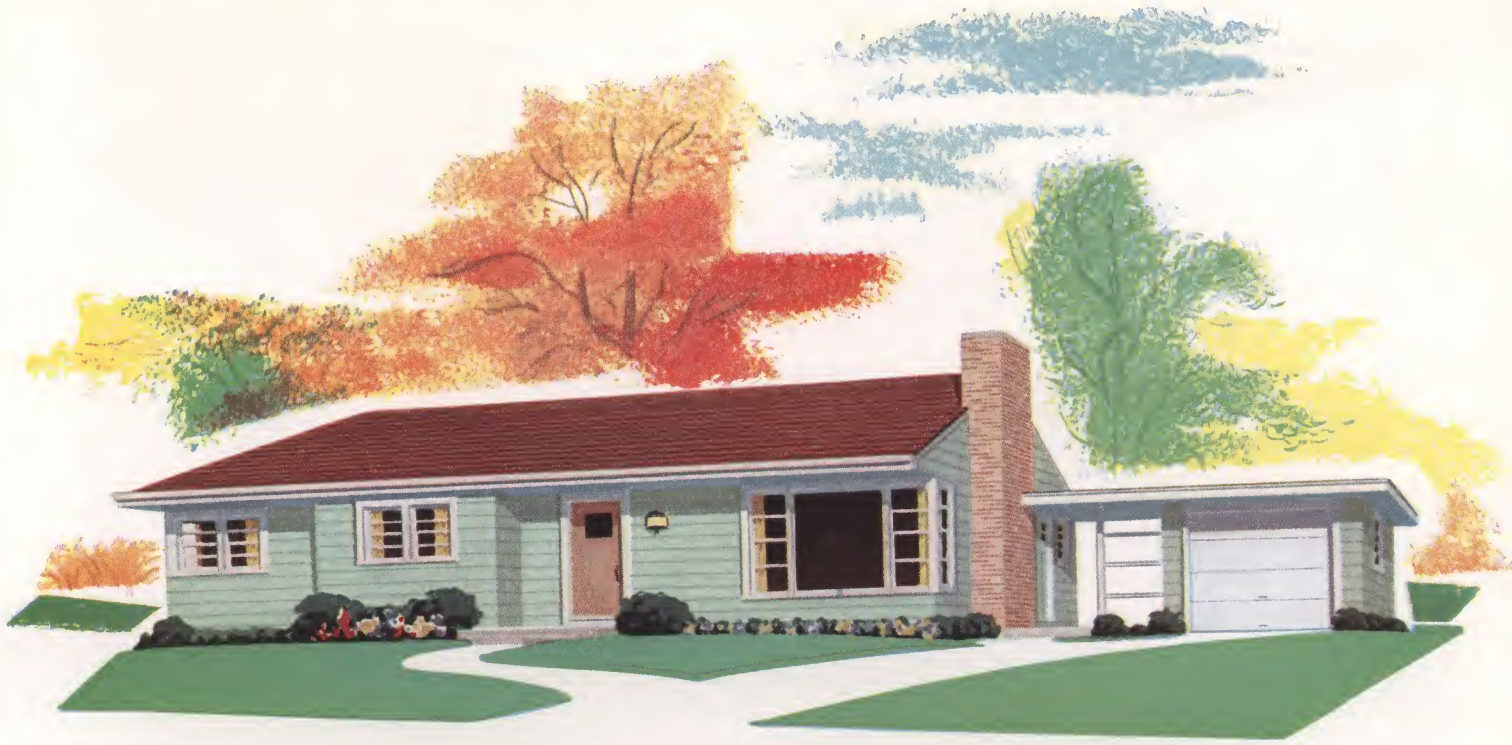
PLANS 1 and 2: Breezeway area, 144 sq. ft. Breezeway cubage 684 cu. ft.

PLAN 1—WITH BASEMENT



PLAN 2—WITHOUT BASEMENT





Architect: HOWARD IRWIN, A.I.A., EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

CELOTEX HOUSE NUMBER 26



Original 4-room home without breezeway and garage

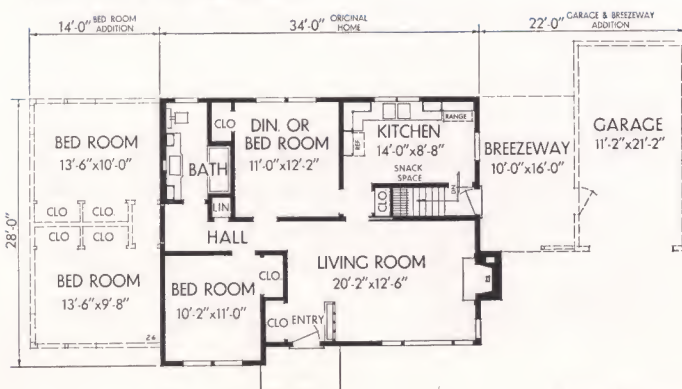
FEATURES: Planned for two-stage construction . . . Can be built first as four-room house; two bedrooms may be added later . . . Bedroom adjacent to kitchen becomes dining room after expansion . . . Garage and breezeway can be constructed at future date without alterations.

Natural fireplace . . . Built-in planter separates living room and entrance . . . Breakfast space in kitchen . . . Bath has vanity lavatory.

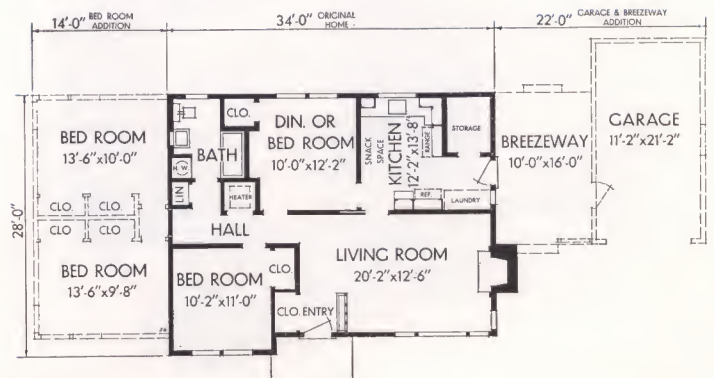
ESTIMATING DATA	PLAN 1	PLAN 2
Living area—original unit	906 sq. ft.	906 sq. ft.
Area—two added bedrooms	364 sq. ft.	364 sq. ft.
Cubic footage—original unit	16,706 cu. ft.	11,050 cu. ft.
Cubage—two added bedrooms	4,450 cu. ft.	4,450 cu. ft.

PLANS 1 and 2: Breezeway area, 160 sq. ft. Garage area, 264 sq. ft. Breezeway cubage, 693 cu. ft. Garage cubage, 2,288 cu. ft.

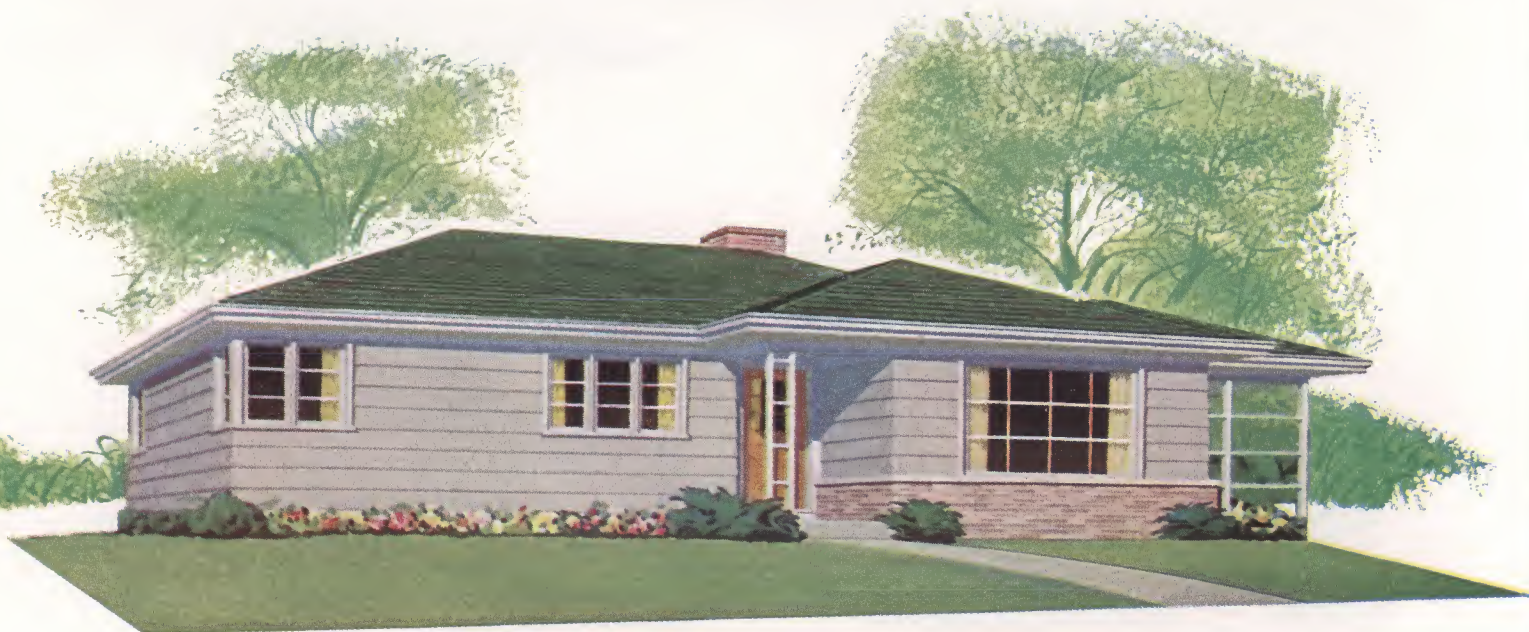
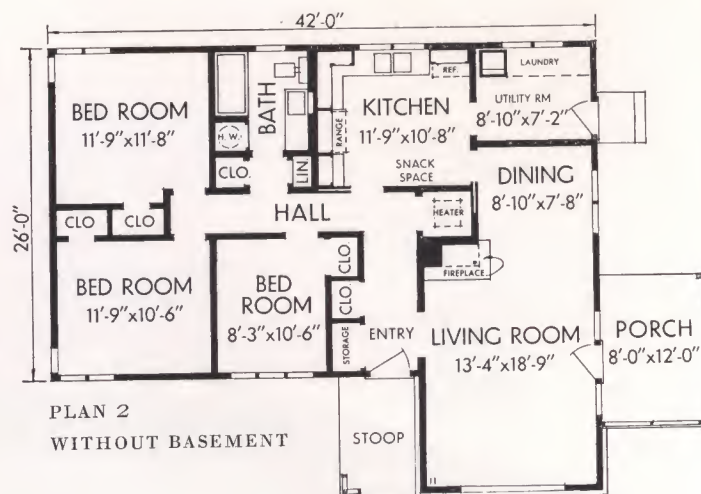
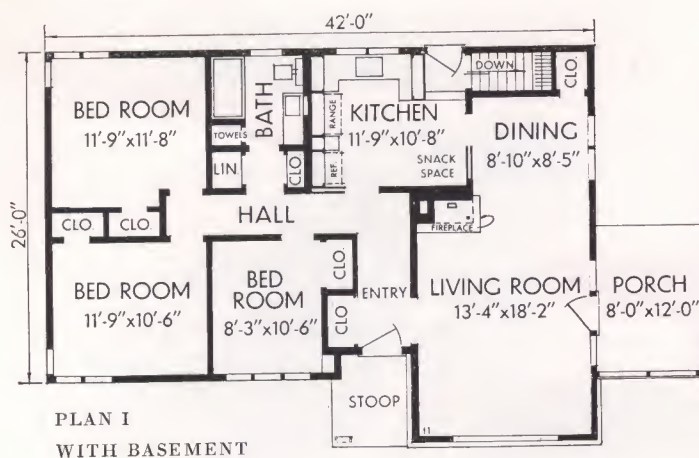
PLAN 1—WITH BASEMENT



PLAN 2—WITHOUT BASEMENT



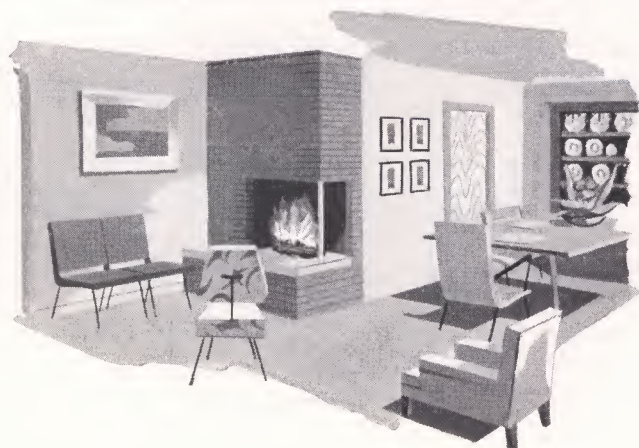
Dotted lines indicate future additions.



Architect: GERALD A. PERKINS, GLEN ELLYN, ILLINOIS

CELOTEX HOUSE NUMBER 11

Modern high-hearth fireplace in living-dining room

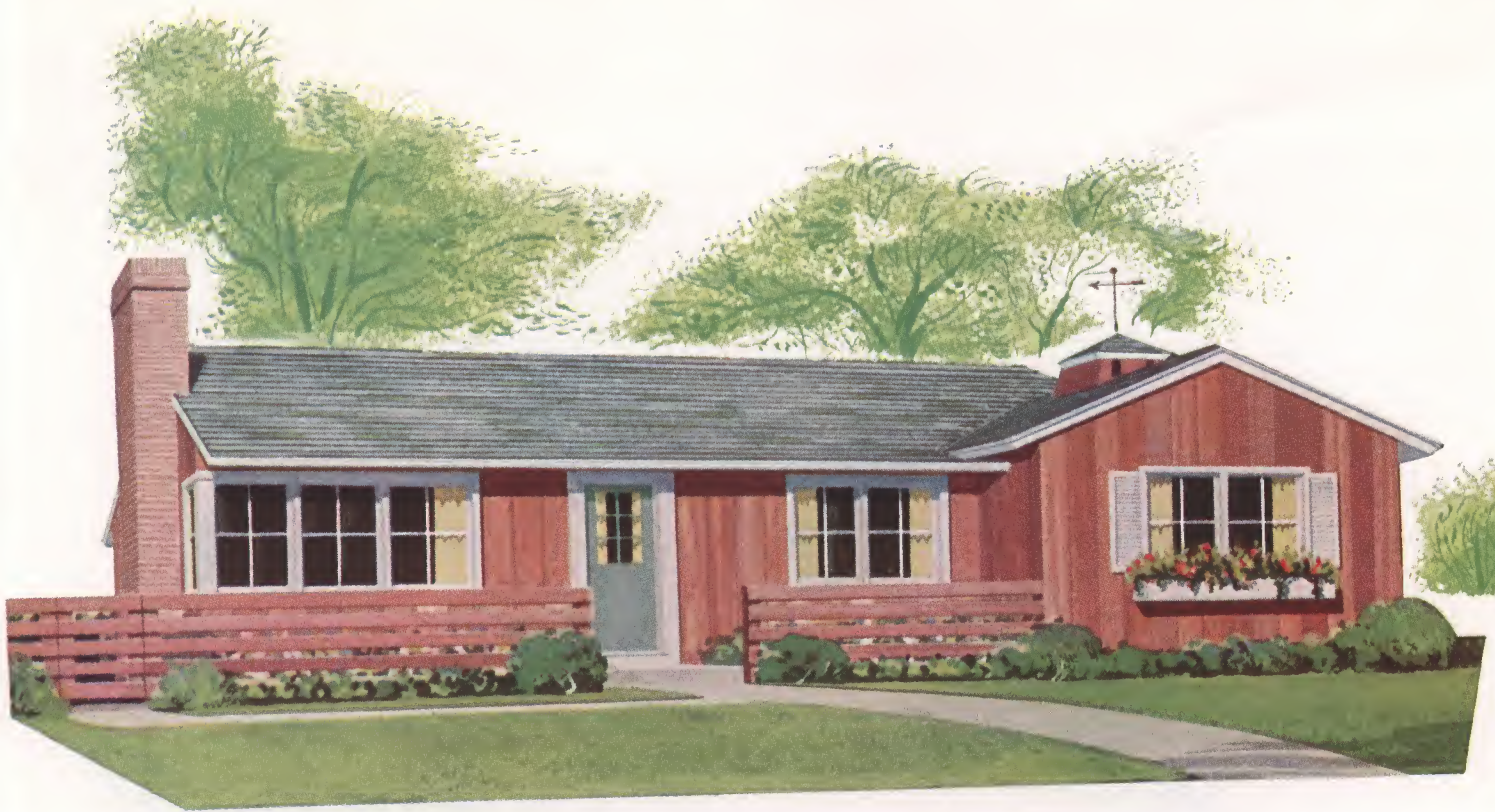


FEATURES: Modified ranch type . . . Sheltered entrance . . . Wide projecting eaves . . . Excellent room arrangement with all rooms accessible from hall . . . If lot size permits, garage can be added at right and porch made into connecting breezeway.

Modern corner fireplace . . . Picture window . . . Kitchen has space for table and chairs . . . Vanity lavatory in bathroom.

In plan 1, with basement, service entrance is at rear, off the kitchen . . . Plan 2, without basement, has side entrance into utility room.

ESTIMATING DATA	PLAN I	PLAN 2
Living area	1,151 sq. ft.	1,218 sq. ft.
Porch area	139 sq. ft.	153 sq. ft.
Cu. ft.—including porches	22,120 cu. ft.	15,990 cu. ft.



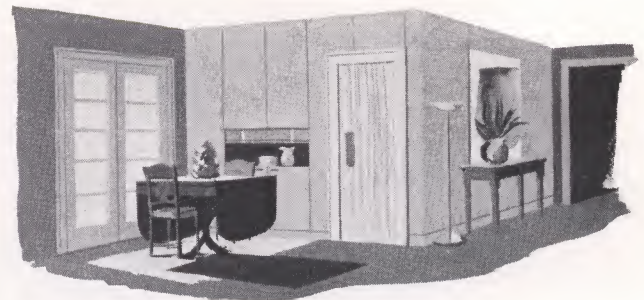
Architect: JAMES R. FETRIDGE, SOUTH PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

CELOTEX HOUSE NUMBER 13

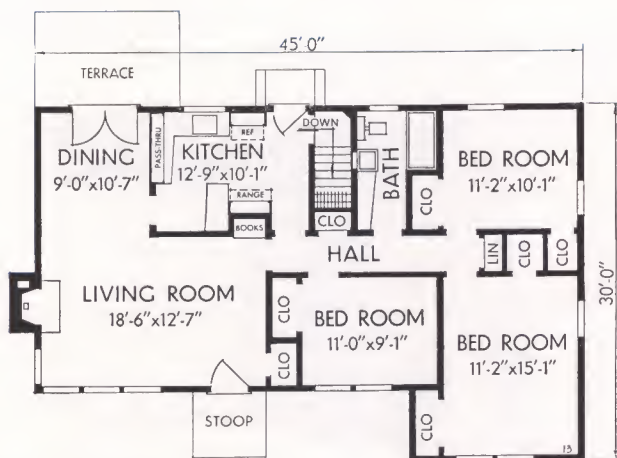
FEATURES: True Western ranch style three-bedroom home with redwood siding, long, simple roof lines, projecting eaves . . . Attached garage can be added and terrace converted into connecting porch.

Built-in conveniences include living room book shelves with card-table closet below; vanity lavatory in bath; snack bar in kitchen; serve-through between dining room and kitchen.

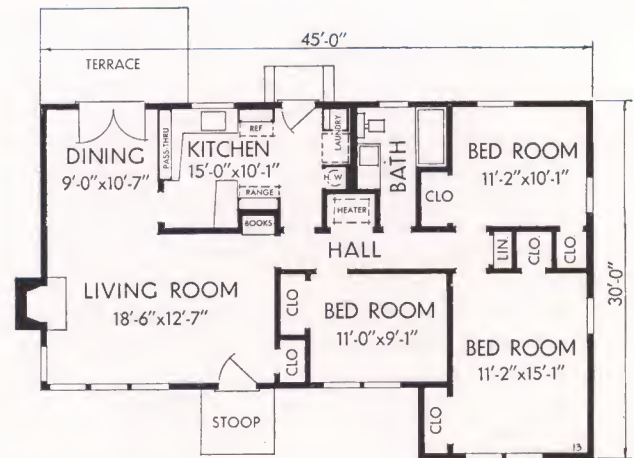
ESTIMATING DATA	PLAN 1	PLAN 2
Living area	1,167 sq. ft.	1,167 sq. ft.
Cubic footage	21,630 cu. ft.	14,466 cu. ft.



Glass doors in the dining room open onto the garden terrace

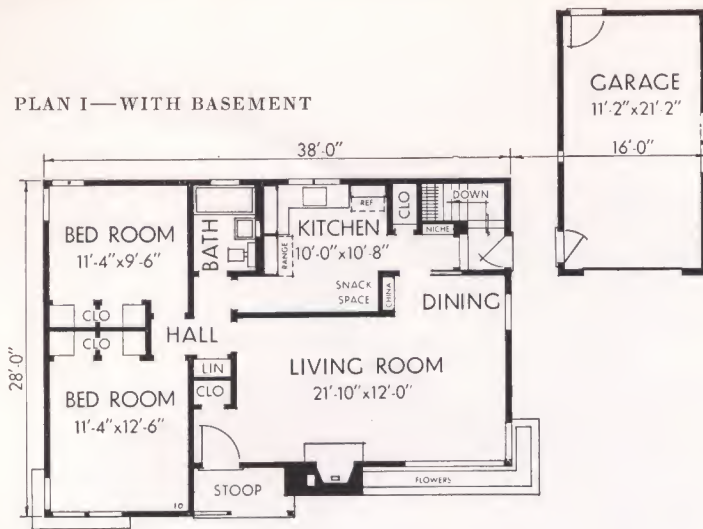


PLAN 1—WITH BASEMENT

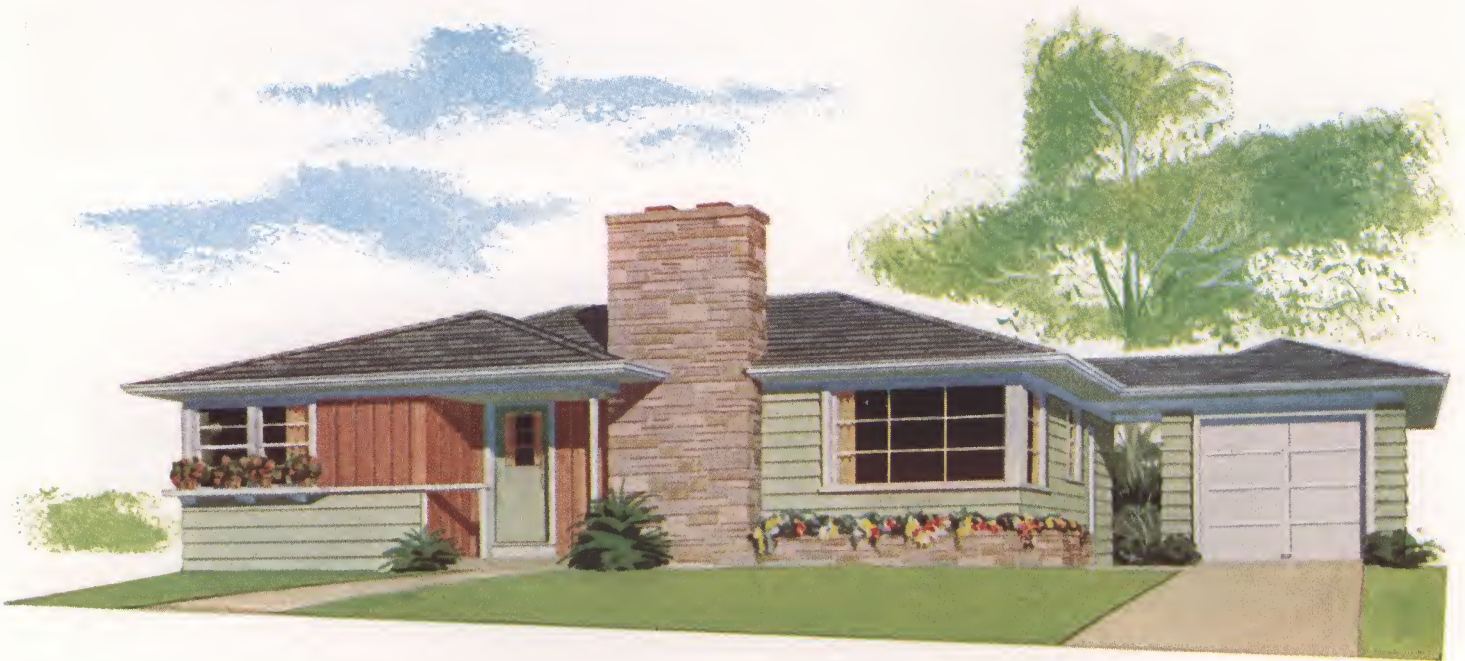
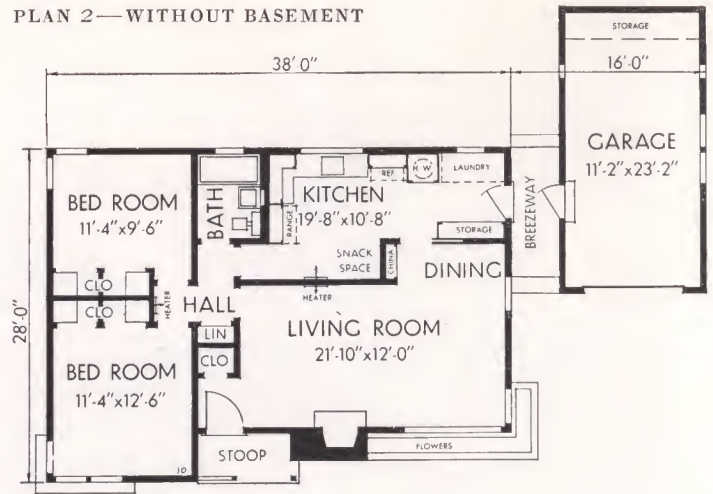


PLAN 2—WITHOUT BASEMENT

PLAN I—WITH BASEMENT



PLAN 2—WITHOUT BASEMENT



Architect: EDWIN C. BRUNO, A.I.A., SKOKIE, ILLINOIS

CELOTEX HOUSE NUMBER 10

FEATURES: Combination of vertical and horizontal wall treatments lend unusual interest and individuality . . . The imposing stone chimney extends to form knee-high planting box . . . Recessed entrance . . . Large, light living room with corner picture window . . . Natural fireplace.

Built-in china cabinet . . . Breakfast space in kitchen . . . Wardrobe-type closets in both bedrooms . . . Direct access to all rooms from hall.

In Plan 2, without basement, the garage is longer to permit storage cabinets against rear wall.

ESTIMATING DATA	PLAN I	PLAN 2
Living area	962 sq. ft.	962 sq. ft.
Garage	264 sq. ft.	288 sq. ft.
Cubic footage—house	17,620 cu. ft.	11,544 cu. ft.
Cubic footage—garage	2,816 cu. ft.	3,072 cu. ft.

Both bedrooms have this large wardrobe-type closet



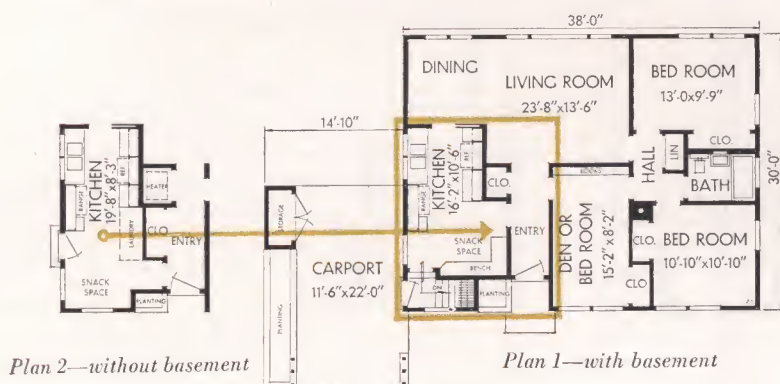


CELOTEX HOUSE NUMBER 27

FEATURES: Three bedroom plan with living-dining room at rear . . . Picture window overlooks garden . . . All bedrooms have large closets with sliding doors . . . Bedroom with built-in book shelves is ideally located for den or study . . . Breakfast space in kitchen.

ESTIMATING DATA	PLAN 1	PLAN 2
Living area	1,114 sq. ft.	1,125 sq. ft.
Cubic footage—house	21,016 cu. ft.	14,138 cu. ft.
Carport and storage .	289 sq. ft.	310 sq. ft.

Architect: RAYMOND F. HOULIHAN, A.I.A.,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

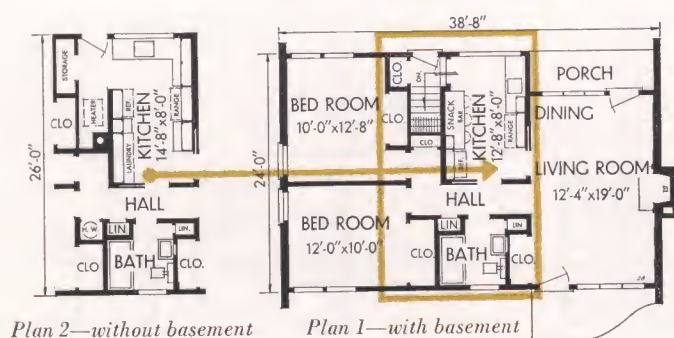


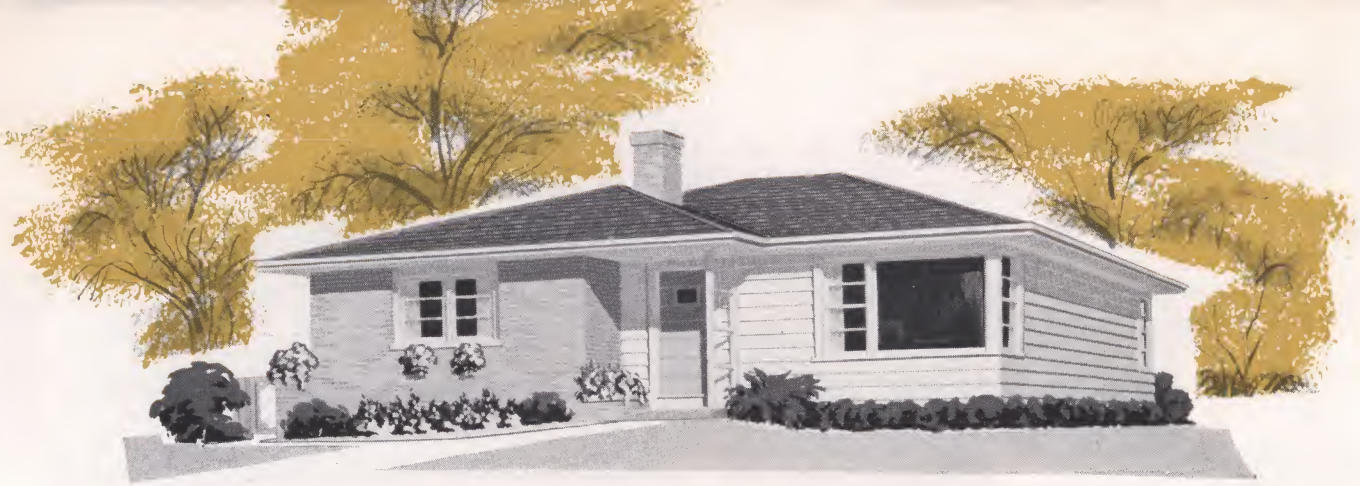
CELOTEX HOUSE NUMBER 28

FEATURES: Attractively combines masonry veneer and wood siding . . . Living room extends front to back of house, with door to open porch and large picture window at dining end . . . Natural fireplace.

ESTIMATING DATA	PLAN 1	PLAN 2
Living area	875 sq. ft.	940 sq. ft.
Cubic footage . . .	16,453 cu. ft.	12,080 cu. ft.

Architect: EDWIN C. BRUNO, A.I.A.,
SKOKIE, ILLINOIS



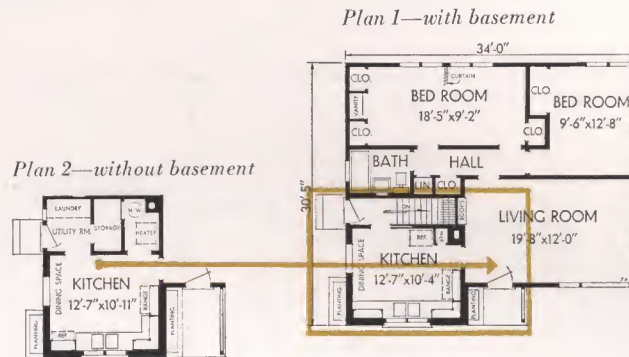


Architect: RAYMOND F. HOULIHAN, A.I.A., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

CELOTEX HOUSE NUMBER 29

FEATURES: Four room plan which can be easily converted into five rooms by installing folding partition in large bedroom . . . Corner picture window . . . Built-in book shelves in living room . . . Dinette space in kitchen.

ESTIMATING DATA	PLAN 1	PLAN 2
Living area	946 sq. ft.	998 sq. ft.
Cubic footage . . .	16,997 cu. ft.	11,587 cu. ft.

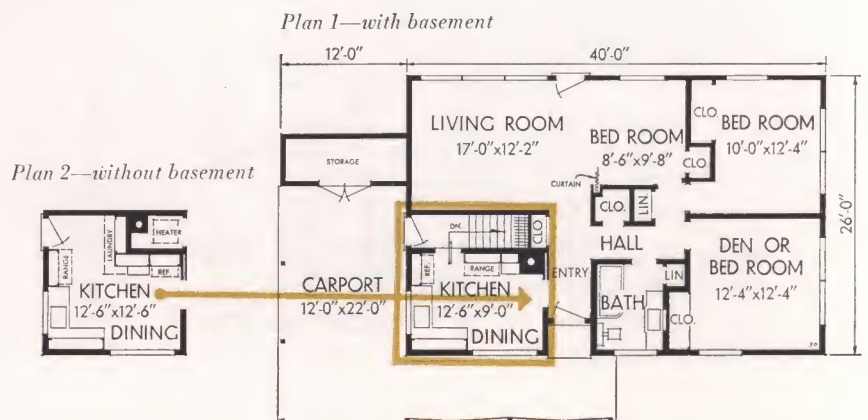


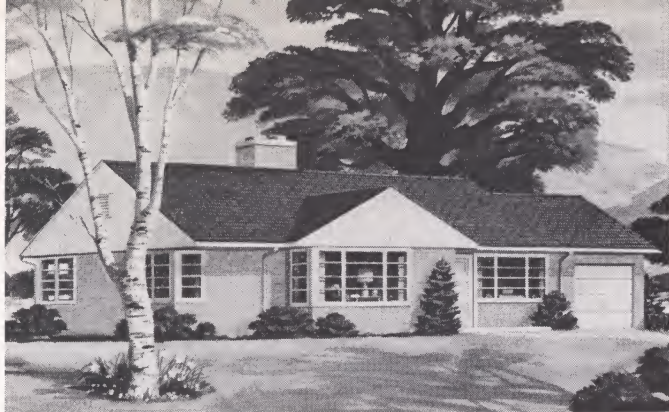
Architect: JAMES R. FETRIDGE, SOUTH PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

CELOTEX HOUSE NUMBER 30

FEATURES: California ranch design . . . By adding folding partition, one end of living room becomes study or guest room when desired . . . Exposed rafters and sloping ceilings simplify construction, enhance the home's ranch character.

ESTIMATING DATA	PLAN 1	PLAN 2
Living area	1,028 sq. ft.	1,028 sq. ft.
Cubic footage—house	18,050 cu. ft.	11,882 cu. ft.
Carport and storage .	327 sq. ft.	327 sq. ft.

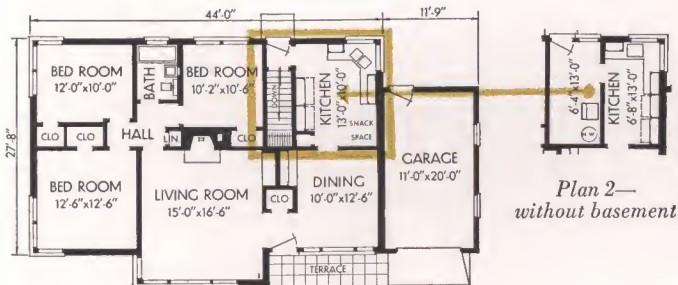




Architect: HOWARD T. FISHER, A.I.A., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

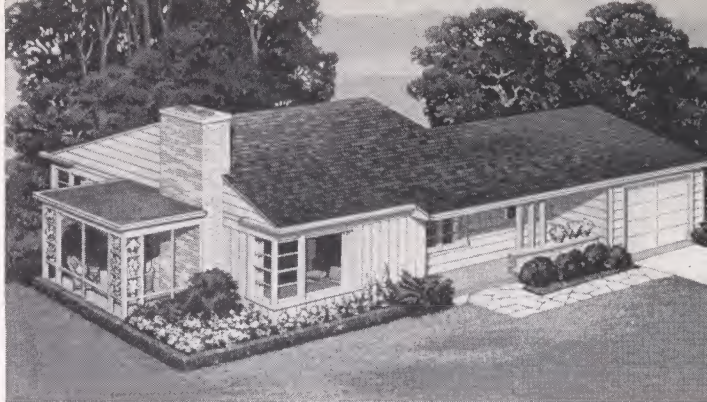
CELOTEX HOUSE NUMBER 1

ESTIMATING DATA: Living area, plans 1 and 2—1,285 sq. ft. Garage area, plans 1 and 2—250 sq. ft. *Cubic footage*: house, plan 1—24,330 cu. ft., plan 2—16,575 cu. ft. Garage, plans 1 and 2—2,930 cu. ft.



Plan 1—with basement

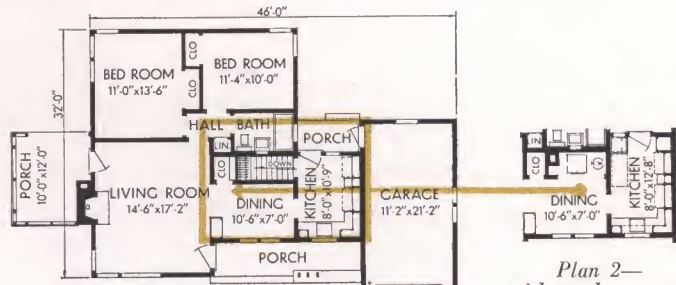
Plan 2—without basement



Architect: EDWIN C. BRUNO, A.I.A., SKOKIE, ILLINOIS

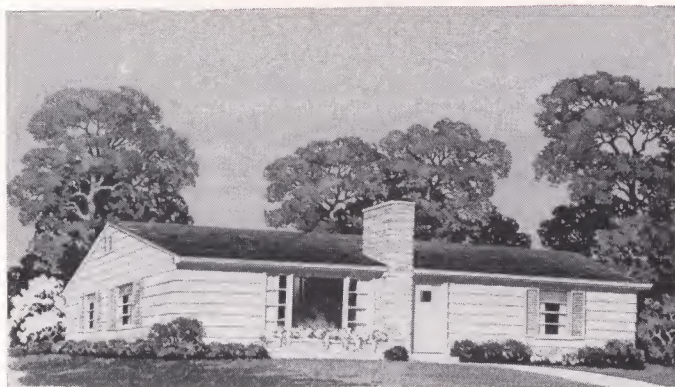
CELOTEX HOUSE NUMBER 6

ESTIMATING DATA: Living area, plan 1—885 sq. ft., plan 2—900 sq. ft. Porch area, plans 1 and 2—226 sq. ft. Garage area, plan 1—264 sq. ft., plan 2—336 sq. ft. *Cubic footage*: house, plan 1—17,362 cu. ft., plan 2—12,035 cu. ft. Porches, plans 1 and 2—920 cu. ft. Garage, plan 1—3,168 cu. ft., plan 2—3,948 cu. ft.



Plan 1—with basement

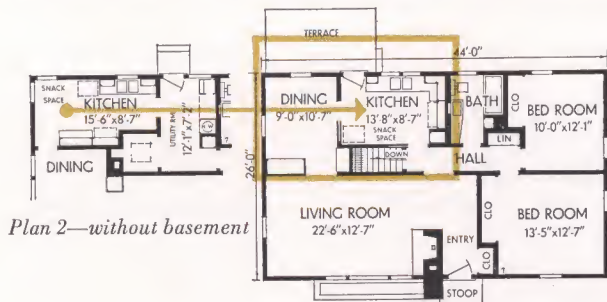
Plan 2—without basement



Architect: JEROME F. WOOD, ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

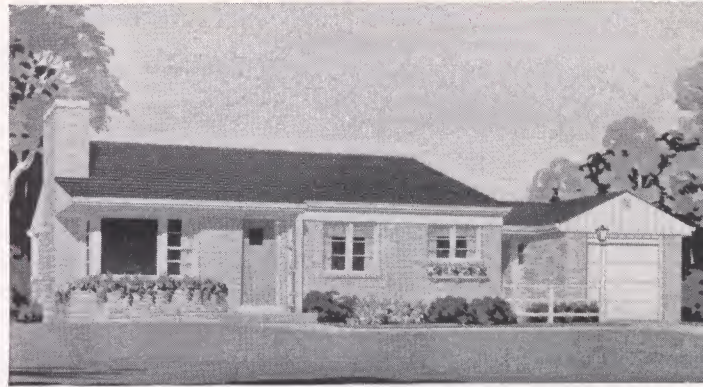
CELOTEX HOUSE NUMBER 7

ESTIMATING DATA: Living area, plan 1—1,144 sq. ft., plan 2—1,144 sq. ft. *Cubic footage*: house, plan 1—21,515 cu. ft., plan 2—14,655 cu. ft.



Plan 2—without basement

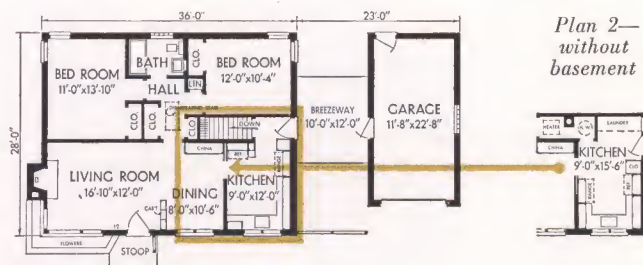
Plan 1—with basement



Architect: EDWARD MARKS, A.I.A., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

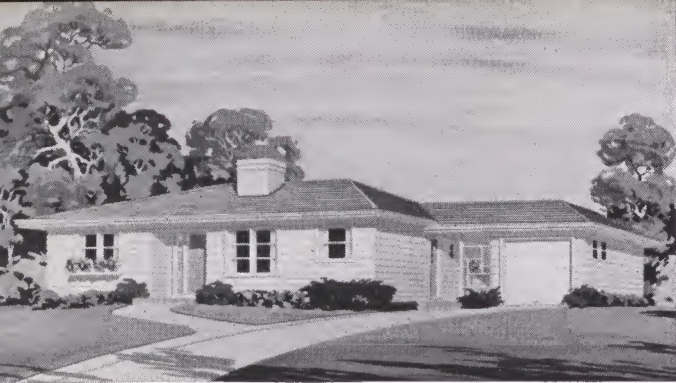
CELOTEX HOUSE NUMBER 12

ESTIMATING DATA: Plans 1 and 2—living area, 1008 sq. ft. Breezeway area, 120 sq. ft. Garage area, 312 sq. ft. *Cubic footage*: House, plan 1—19,404 cu. ft. Plan 2—12,768 cu. ft. Plans 1 and 2—breezeway 600 cu. ft. Garage, 3,276 cu. ft.



Plan 1—with basement

Plan 2—without basement

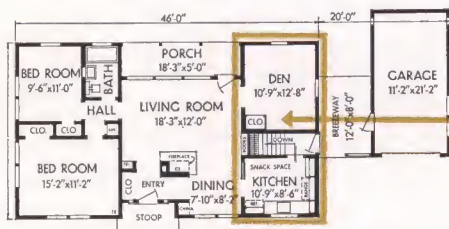


Architect: JEROME WOOD, ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

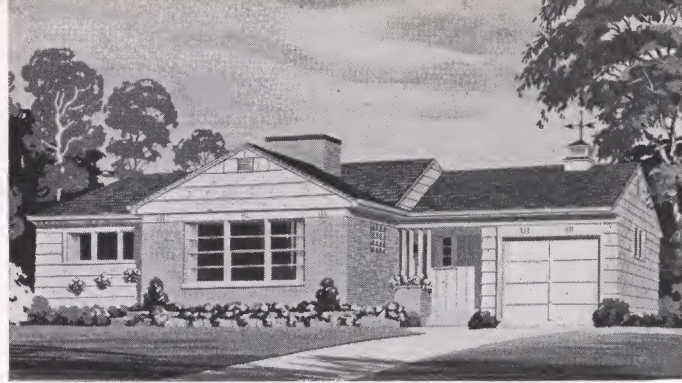
CELOTEX HOUSE NUMBER 14

ESTIMATING DATA: Plans 1 and 2—living area, 1,088 sq. ft. Porch, 112 sq. ft. Breezeway, 96 sq. ft. Garage area, Plan 1—264 sq. ft., plan 2—288 sq. ft. *Cubic footage:* House, plan 1—20,800 cu. ft., plan 2—14,300 cu. ft. Garage, plan 1—2,640 cu. ft., plan 2—2,880 cu. ft. Breezeway, plans 1 and 2—430 cu. ft.

Plan 1—with basement



Plan 2—without basement

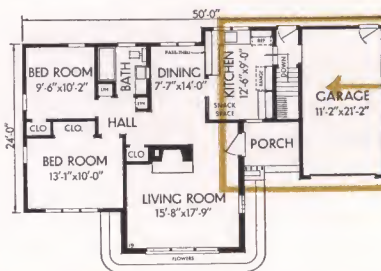


Architect: EDWARD MARKS, A.I.A., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

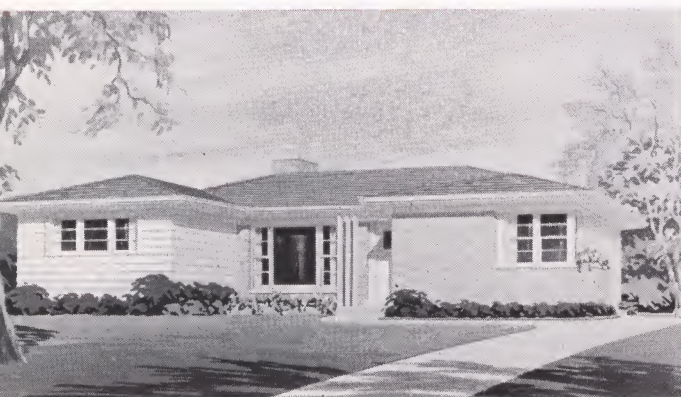
CELOTEX HOUSE NUMBER 19

ESTIMATING DATA: Living area, plan 1—948 sq. ft., plan 2—1,041 sq. ft. Garage area, plan 1—257 sq. ft., plan 2—253 sq. ft. *Cubic footage:* House, plan 1—18,264 cu. ft., plan 2—12,781 cu. ft. Garage, plans 1 and 2—3,048 cu. ft.

Plan 1—with basement



Plan 2—without basement

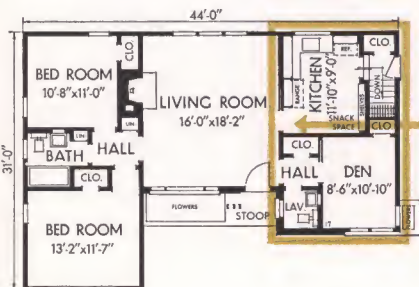


Architect: HOWARD IRWIN, A.I.A., EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

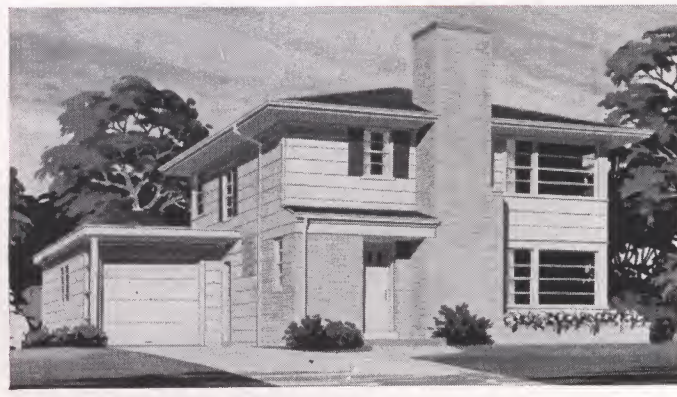
CELOTEX HOUSE NUMBER 17

ESTIMATING DATA: Living area, plan 1—1,087 sq. ft., plan 2—1,140 sq. ft. *Cubic footage:* plan 1—19,389 cu. ft., plan 2—13,463 cu. ft.

Plan 1—with basement



Plan 2—without basement

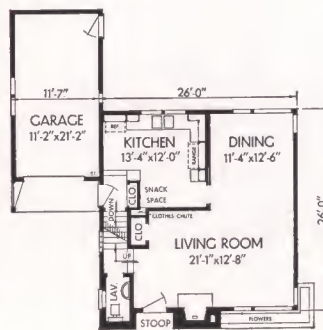


Architect: HOWARD IRWIN, A.I.A., EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

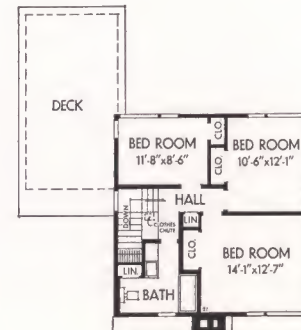
CELOTEX HOUSE NUMBER 21

ESTIMATING DATA: Living area, both floors, 1,362 sq. ft. Garage area, 260 sq. ft. *Cubic footage:* House, 18,586 cu. ft. Garage, 2,470 cu. ft. Plan with full basement only.

First floor

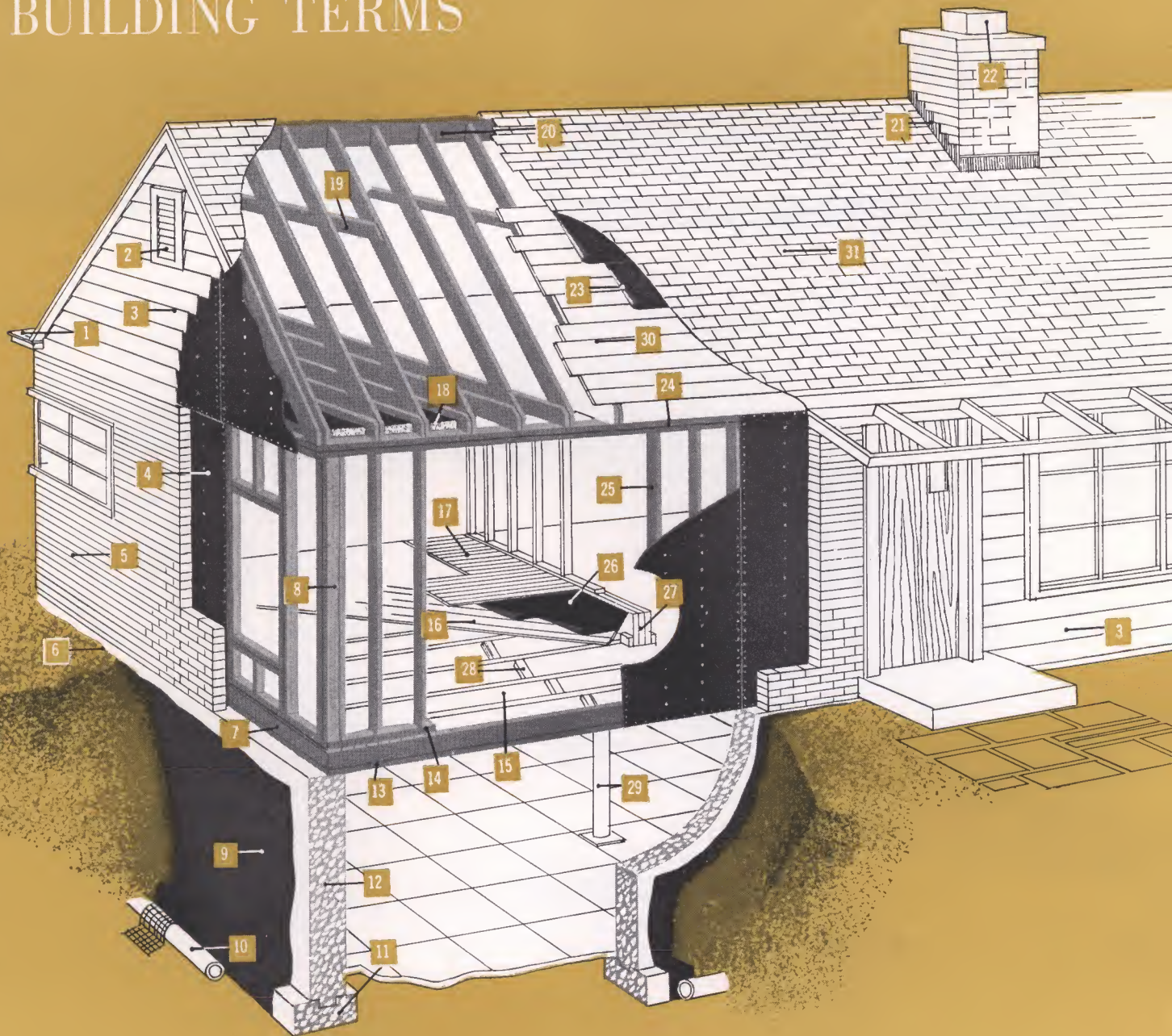


Second floor



You'll want to be familiar with these

BUILDING TERMS



1. Gutter and downspouts
2. Louver for ventilation
3. Horizontal wood siding
4. Insulating sheathing
5. Brick veneer
6. Grade line
7. Header
8. Corner post of three 2x4s
9. Waterproofing
10. Drain tile

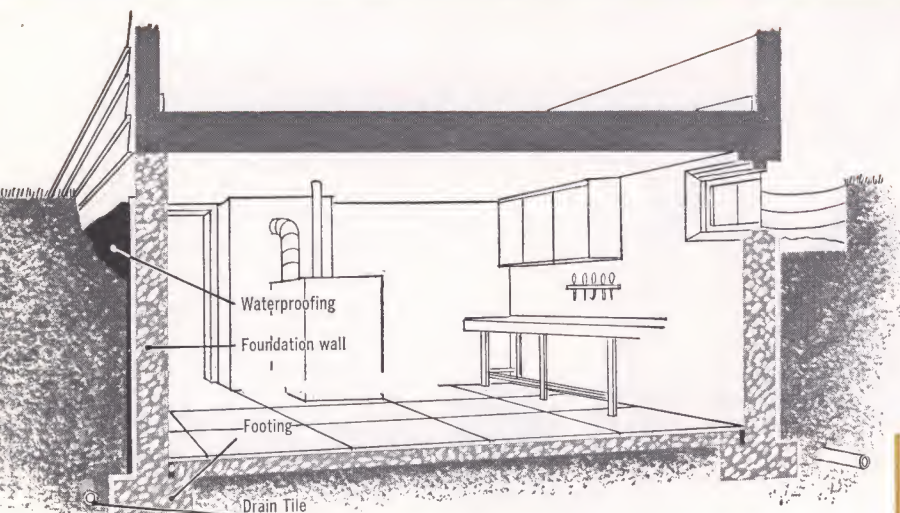
11. Foundation footing
12. Foundation wall
13. Sill plate
14. Sole plate
15. Joists
16. Rough diagonal flooring
17. Finish flooring
18. Rock Wool insulation
19. Collar beam rafter support
20. Ridge rafter
21. Chimney flashing

22. Clay flue lining
23. Asphalt felt layers
24. Plate
25. Studding
26. Asphalt paper
27. Structural beam (3 — 2x8s)
28. Bridging
29. Lally column
30. Wood roof boards
31. Asphalt shingles

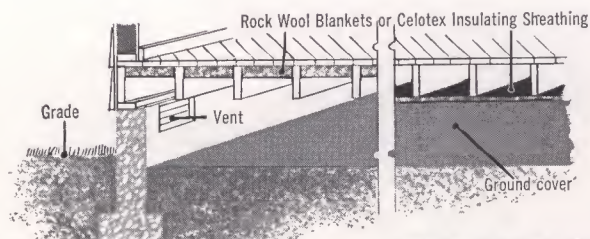
Structural Details

FOR CELOTEX HOMES

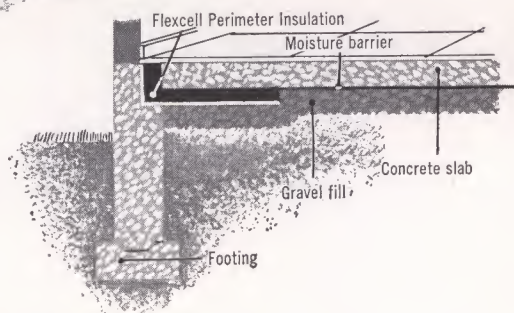
FOUNDATIONS



FULL BASEMENT



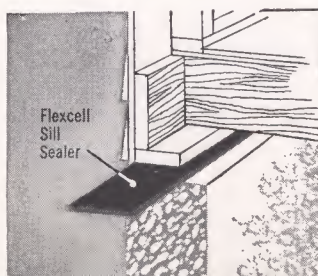
CRAWL SPACE



CONCRETE SLAB

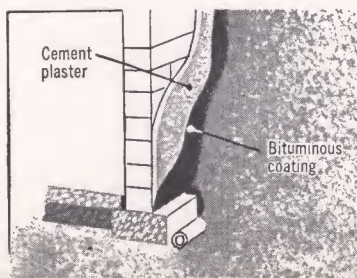
SILL SEALER

A strip of Flexcell Sill Sealer is used as a sealer between the top of the foundation and the sill. It acts as a gasket—moulds to the rough wall surface, seals out drafts.



MASONRY WALLS

For best construction, basement walls of concrete block should be water-proofed with Portland cement plaster and bituminous coating.



A sound foundation is the beginning of a good house. It supports the entire load of the building, must be constructed to prevent settling of the structure, and, for a house with basement, it must keep out moisture.

Foundation *footings* are the wide bases of poured concrete on which the walls stand. They must rest on solid, undisturbed earth. Foundation *walls* may be poured concrete, concrete block, or other masonry units.

The type of foundation required depends on (1) condition of soil, drainage, climate and (2) whether you build with full basement, or on a concrete slab, or with crawl space.

CRAWL SPACE CONSTRUCTION

Here the floor of the house is two to three feet above the ground. Floors over crawl space must be insulated to make them comfortable in winter, and to prevent heat waste. Insulation may be Celotex Rock Wool Blankets between floor joists, or Celotex Insulating Sheathing applied to underside of joists.

CONCRETE SLAB CONSTRUCTION

This is a popular method of building a basementless house. The slab (floor) itself is above ground level, and is poured over a bed of crushed stone or gravel for protection against ground moisture. To reduce heat loss through the slab, and to protect against "sweating" due to cold floors, all edges as well as a two-foot perimeter under the slab must be insulated.

Since the concrete is poured right over the insulation, a crush-resistant, waterproofed insulating material is used. Celotex House specifications call for Flexcell® Perimeter Insulation, a Celotex cane fibre board which is asphalt-impregnated by a special method that coats each fibre, but does not fill up the tiny air cells that give the board its insulation value.

FLEXCELL Board is also widely used as a sill sealer and as an expansion joint filler in all types of concrete work—sidewalks, curbs, floors, highways, airports. The strong springy fibres compress as the concrete expands in hot weather; when the slab cools and contracts, the resilient board re-expands to keep the joint snugly filled.

WALLS

SHEATHING

*that makes your house stronger
and insulates at the same time*

In houses of frame construction, the wood skeleton (wall studding) is covered with sheathing before exterior (siding, shingles, brick veneer or stucco) is applied.

The function of any sheathing material is to hold the framing together, keep out wind and weather, and brace the walls against strain and wind force. The sheathing specified for Celotex Houses does much more, however. It not only has far greater structural strength than ordinary sheathing, but it also makes the house more wind-tight—never cracks, warps, or shrinks. And it insulates!

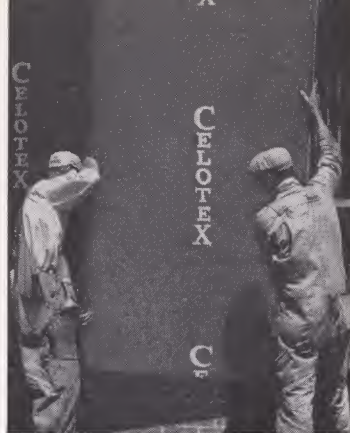
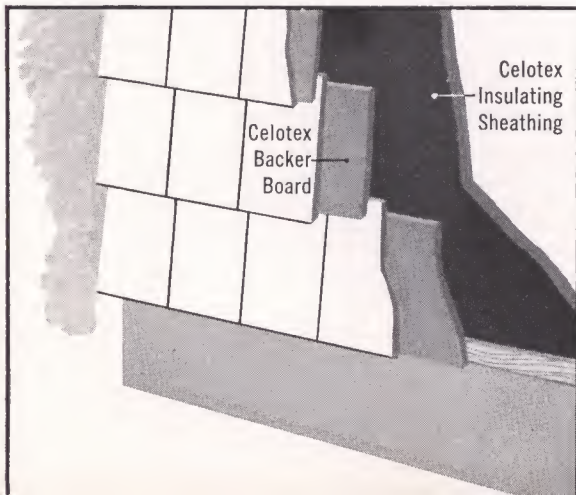
Celotex 25/32" Insulating Sheathing has three times the insulating value of ordinary sheathing—makes your home more comfortable, more healthful, cuts fuel bills. Yet you pay no more for these extra advantages, because this multi-duty product costs no more applied (usually less) than ordinary non-insulating sheathing.

DOUBLE-WATERPROOFED for extra protection against moisture. Celotex Insulating Sheathing is waterproofed *inside* by integral treatment (coating of individual fibres during manufacture) to make it water-resistant through and through—then the board is waterproofed *outside* by an asphalt "raincoat" on both sides and all edges.

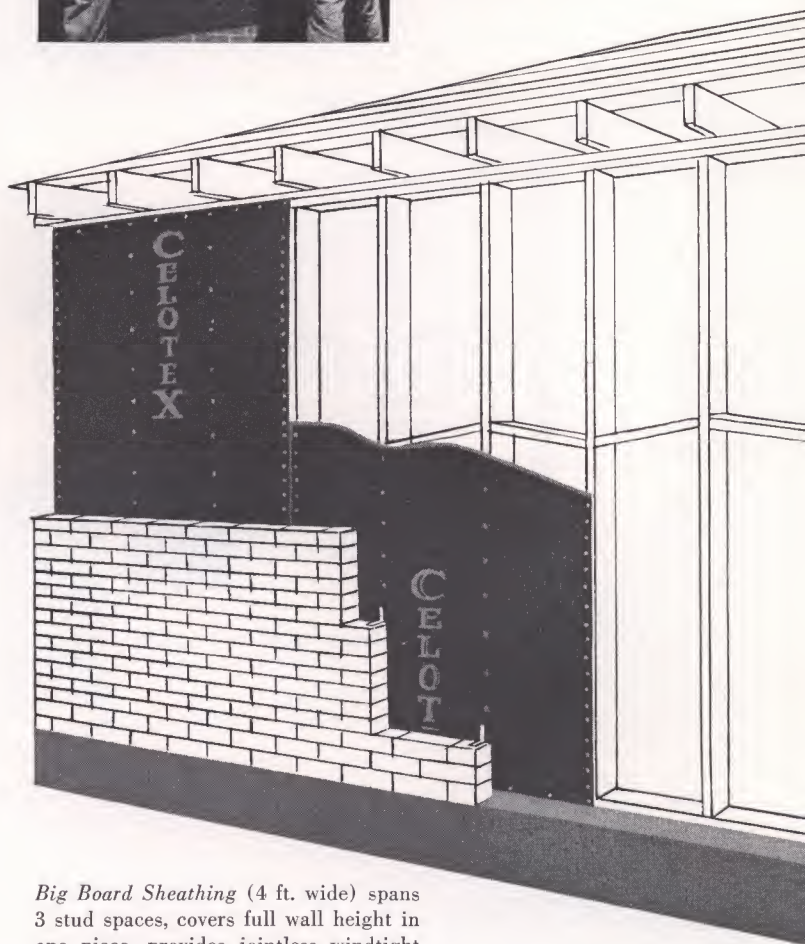
Though double-waterproofed, the board is vapor-permeable—that is, it allows excess vapor (evaporated moisture), always present in a home, to pass through it.

And here's another "extra" feature of Celotex Insulating Sheathing. During manufacture, the cane fibres are chemically treated by the exclusive, patented Ferox® process—demonstrated by laboratory tests and years of use to protect the board effectively against termites and dry rot.

For wood shingle exterior, recommended construction is Celotex Backer Board, another cane fibre product, as under-course. Provides extra insulation and deep shadow line.

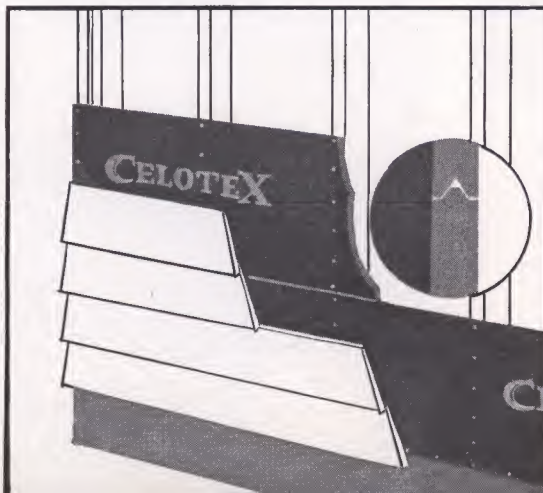


The yellow brand name on the big black boards identifies genuine Celotex Double-Waterproofed Insulating Sheathing.



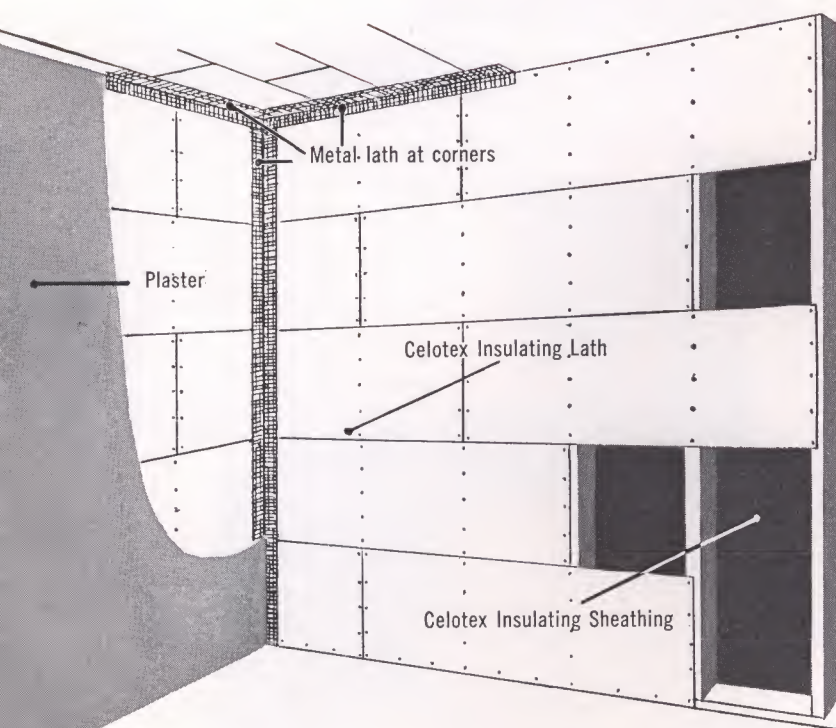
Big Board Sheathing (4 ft. wide) spans 3 stud spaces, covers full wall height in one piece, provides jointless windtight surface. Needs *no corner bracing* to meet FHA requirements for structural strength—an added saving.

Center Matched Sheathing is 2 ft. x 8 ft., has snug "V" type tongue-and-groove joint on horizontal edges to protect against wind infiltration.

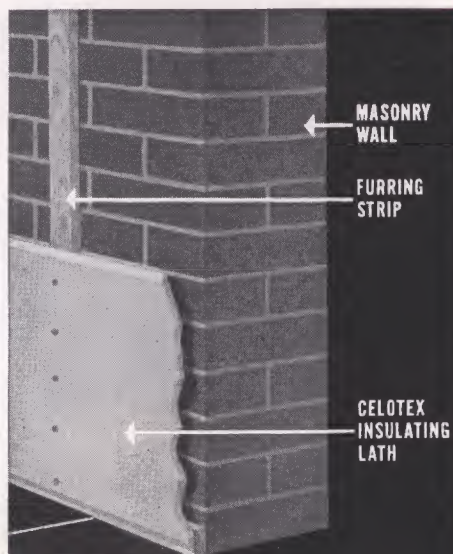


WALLS

LATH that does double duty . . . provides plaster base plus insulation



THE CELOTEX SELF-INSULATING WALL



If your new home is to have plastered interiors, *lath* is applied to wall and ceiling framing as a base for the plaster. And here you have another opportunity to make *one* material do *two* jobs—build and insulate at the same time!

For exterior walls, Celotex Home Plans specify Celotex Insulating Lath—a strong, rigid cane fibre board product that has several times the insulating value of ordinary lath, and has a surface texture that grips and holds plaster securely.

The countless tiny air pockets that give this lath its high insulation value also make it resistant to sound transmission. Used on *exterior* walls, it cuts down outside noises—has the effect of moving the house farther back from the street. Used on *partition* walls (walls between rooms), it reduces room-to-room sound transmission, helps protect sleeping and living areas from noise in other parts of the house.

THE SELF-INSULATING WALL

When both Celotex Insulating Sheathing and Celotex Insulating Lath are used on the walls of your house, they provide a double layer of protective, comfort-giving insulation—a *self-insulating wall* without added or extra materials!

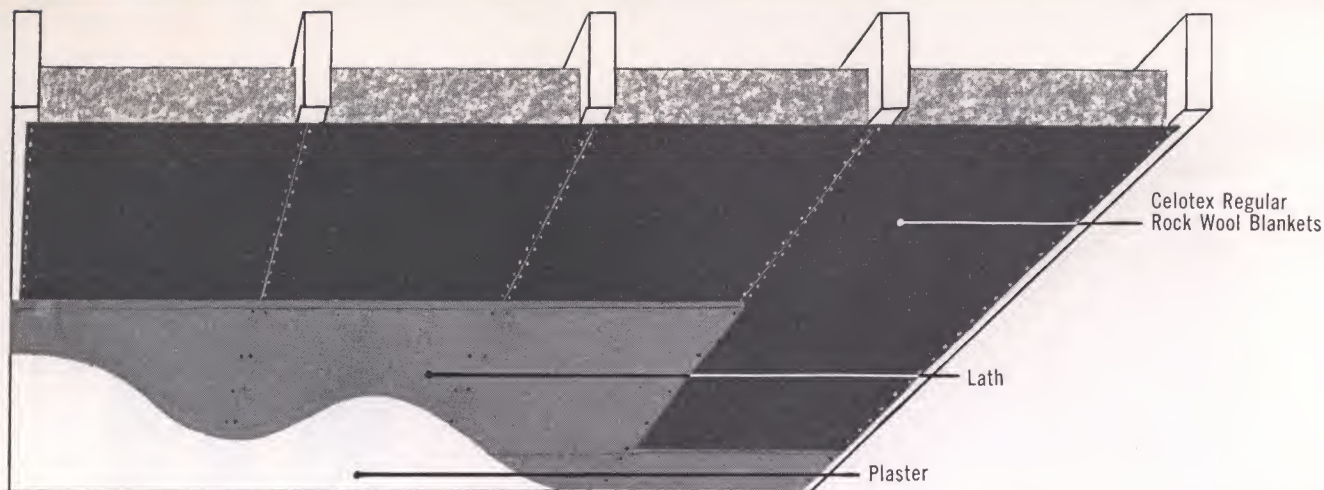
Just compare: This Celotex self-insulating wall, with wood siding and plastered interior, has *40% more insulation value* than the same wall with wood sheathing and non-insulating lath! That means a cooler house in summer, greater winter comfort, and important fuel savings for you.

PROTECTION AGAINST CONDENSATION

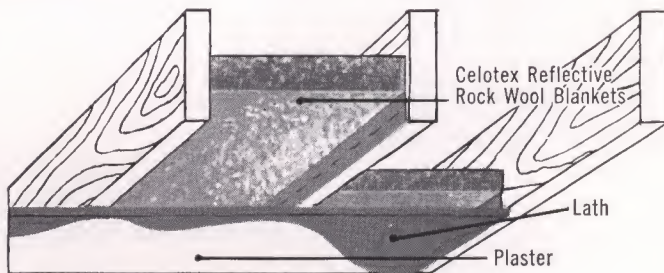
In many areas of the country, because of extreme cold or sudden severe changes in temperature, a vapor barrier on the room side of the wall is recommended as protection against condensation developing within the wall. Celotex Vapor-Seal Insulating Lath has such a barrier in the form of a special asphalt coating on the back—providing, in one material, plaster base, insulation, and vapor barrier.

TO INSULATE MASONRY WALLS

Solid masonry walls are low in insulation value. The most economical and practical method of insulating them is to use Celotex Insulating Lath. Used in place of non-insulating lath, it increases the insulation value of an 8-inch solid masonry wall 27%.



REGULAR Rock Wool Blankets may be stapled to edges of joists, as above.



When Celotex REFLECTIVE Rock Wool Blankets are used, the flanges of the vapor barrier are stapled to the inside surface of ceiling joists. This insures the necessary air space between the reflective surface and the lath.

CEILINGS

CEILINGS are insulated for summer comfort... winter comfort... fuel savings

No matter what part of the country you live in, ceiling insulation is a "must" for good house construction. It helps shut out oven-like temperatures of the attic in summer, helps hold heat in the house in winter.

Specifications for Celotex Houses call for Full Thick or Reflective Celotex Rock Wool Blankets in all top-floor ceilings.

Rock Wool *really* is made from rock. Melted at a temperature of approximately 2600° Fahrenheit, the rock is "spun" by steam pressure into springy, thread-like fibres. By use of a special "binder," the fibres are formed into compact, fluffy blankets of various thicknesses. The blankets are encased with a special paper for easy handling and secure installation, and cut into 2 ft., 4 ft., or 8 ft. lengths. The face covering is an extra tough *vapor barrier* paper and is flanged for easy nailing or stapling as the workman is doing in the picture (top right).

Celotex Rock Wool is one of the most efficient insulating materials known to science. A 3-inch thickness of this light, wool-like material stops heat better than a common brick wall 54 inches thick.

THREE TYPES OF CELOTEX ROCK WOOL BLANKETS

1. *Regular Semi-thick.*
2. *Regular Full Thick*—for additional insulation value.
3. *Reflective Blankets*—An exclusive Celotex product combining two efficient forms of insulation—a thick pad of rock wool plus a non-corrosive reflective surface on the vapor barrier.

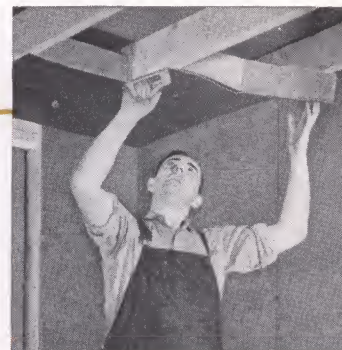
INSULATING CEILING FROM ATTIC SIDE

There are two ways to insulate after ceiling construction is completed:

1. Use Celotex Hand Pouring Home Insulation, a rock wool product specially manufactured to be poured directly from bags into the open spaces between joists. Very economical—one bag covers approximately 25 square feet of attic floor space to a depth of 3 inches.
2. Use Celotex Rock Wool Blankets, placing them end-to-end between joists. Install with the vapor barrier down. When Reflective Blankets are used, the flange must be reversed and stapled near the top side of the joists to provide necessary air space below.

VENTILATION

The enclosed space above ceiling insulation should be ventilated by means of roof or gable louver to move out heated air in summer, and to remove vapor or moist air in winter, thereby reducing possible condensation.



WALLS

Using Gypsum Lath as a plaster base

Gypsum is a crystalline mineral, or rock, found in large deposits, and is mined or quarried much like coal. By special manufacturing processes, most of the chemically combined water is removed, the gypsum is refined, and reduced to a fine white powder. Essentially, this powder is gypsum plaster—and when water is added, the plaster “sets,” becomes hard and rock-like again.

Gypsum lath is a sheet or panel of gypsum plaster encased in tough-fibred paper. It is strong, rigid, and easily nailed to wood framing or furring strips. The paper covering is permanently bonded to the core, and provides an excellent surface for plastering.

INSULATION REQUIREMENTS

Gypsum lath is not an insulating material. Where it is used, there are two ways to provide wall insulation:

1. Use Celotex Insulating Sheathing on the other side of the wall (see Fig. 1). This is a widely used combination and greatly increases the insulation value of the wall. Where more insulation is required, use the following method:
2. Use Celotex Insulating Sheathing *plus* Celotex Rock Wool Blankets (Fig. 2). While this construction adds another material, and therefore another cost, it gives you extra high insulating efficiency. And it pays life-time dividends in comfort and fuel savings.

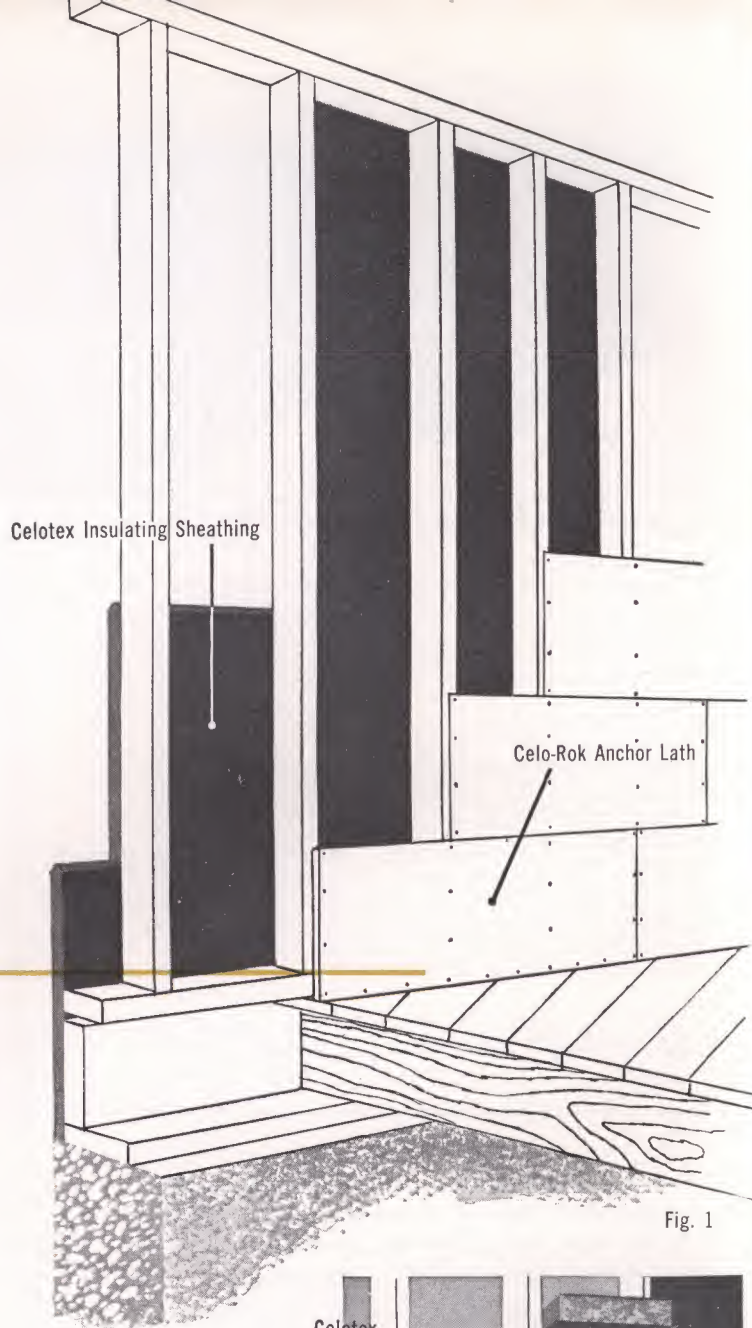


Fig. 1

CELO-ROK® brand Gypsum Products are manufactured in Celotex-owned plants, which are located at gypsum deposits of highest quality. In manufacture, every control is exercised to make Celotex Anchor Lath . . . Celotex Plasters . . . Celotex Weatherproof Sheathing . . . and Celotex Wallboards . . . the most reliable gypsum products obtainable.

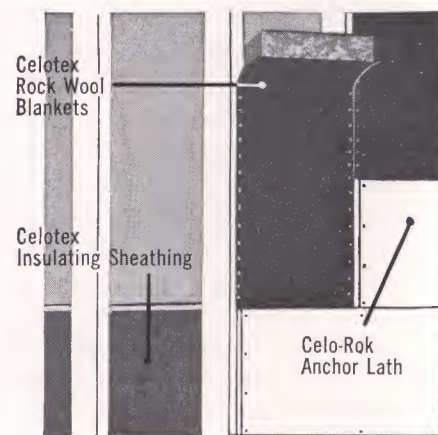


Fig. 2



The eight-foot long Celotex Rock Wool Blankets cover from floor to ceiling in one piece. There's no waste, minimum cutting, and a continuous vapor barrier.

DRY WALL CONSTRUCTION

In many sections of the country, a popular method of building interior walls is "dry" wall construction—that is, without plaster. The most widely used material for this type of construction is gypsum wallboard—sometimes called "plaster board." These are big wide panels made with a gypsum core encased in tough, smooth paper especially manufactured for this purpose. They are easily painted or wallpapered.

Celotex House specifications list this method of construction as an "alternate"—something to be decided by you. The recommended product for this use is *Tapered Edge Celo-Rok Gypsum Wallboard*—because it is designed for a special concealed joint treatment.

INSULATION REQUIREMENTS

Where this dry wall method is used, insulation in exterior walls and top-floor ceilings should be included by: (1) using Celotex Insulating Sheathing on the outside of the wall, or (2) installing Celotex Rock Wool Blankets between wall studs and ceiling joists for additional insulation, or (3) using Celotex Building Board behind the gypsum wallboard to make the "double" dry wall shown in Fig. 2.

THE CELO-ROK JOINT REINFORCING SYSTEM

The smooth, seamless effect of the finished "dry" wall using Tapered Edge Celo-Rok Wallboard is made possible by the Celo-Rok Joint Reinforcing System, applied as shown below. Joints are strongly reinforced and completely concealed.

"DOUBLE" DRY WALL CONSTRUCTION

An improved method of building "dry" walls and ceilings (see Fig. 2). The layer of Celotex Building Board behind the gypsum wallboard adds all-important insulation, strength, and solidity to the wall. The cane fibre Building Board also reduces sound transmission between rooms and helps cut down outside noises. The gypsum wallboard is applied over the Building Board with adhesive and occasional nailing.

Strong, smooth walls without visible joints

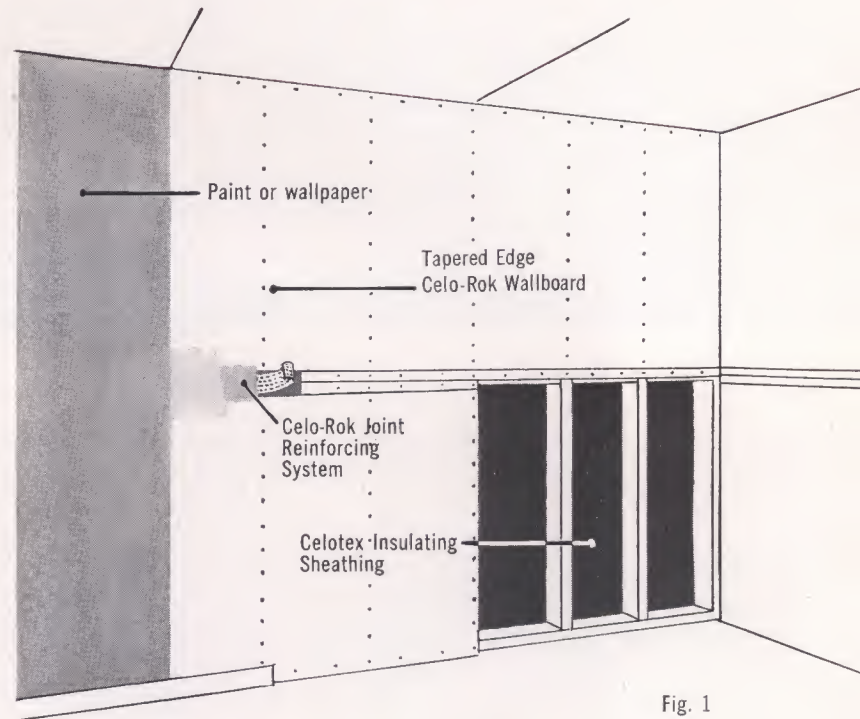


Fig. 1

THE CELO-ROK JOINT REINFORCING SYSTEM



1. The "valley" formed by the tapered edges is buttered with joint reinforcing cement.



2. The perforated reinforcing tape is then pressed into the joint cement.



3. Two thin coats of joint finish are applied and the joint lightly sanded after each application.



4. A sealer is applied and the surface is ready for paint or wallpaper.

"DOUBLE" DRY WALL

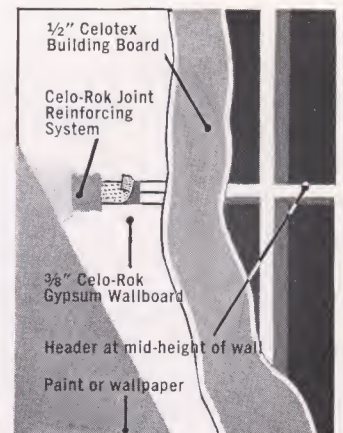


Fig. 2



INSULATING TILE BOARD

Square and rectangular units with beveled edges and the special "E" type joint that conceals nail heads or staples. Sizes: 12"x12", 12"x24", 16"x16", 16"x32". In Ripple Blend, Textured White, Smooth White, Sierra Rose, Blue-Green.



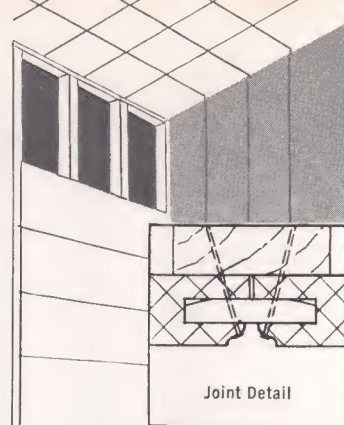
INSULATING FINISH PLANK

Long narrow panels with beveled edges and "E" joint for concealed nailing. Especially adaptable to wall decoration. Widths: 8", 12", 16". Lengths: 8', 10', 12'. In Ripple Blend, Smooth White, Sierra Rose, Blue-Green.



INSULATING BUILDING BOARD

Big lightweight boards for fast, economical wall and ceiling construction. Square edges. Sizes: 4' wide x 6', 7', 8', 9', 10', 12' long. White finish. BEVELED INTERIOR BOARD is like Building Board except long edges (or all four edges) are beveled. Sizes: 4' wide x 8', 9', 10', 12' long.



INSULATING KEY JOINT UNITS

Strong $\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick boards which can be applied directly to studs and joists without furring strips. Special splined joints on all edges. Sizes are in multiples of 16 inches, permitting side or end matching to create variety of designs: 16"x16", 16"x48", 16"x96", 48"x48", 48"x96". White finish.

DRY WALLS AND CEILINGS

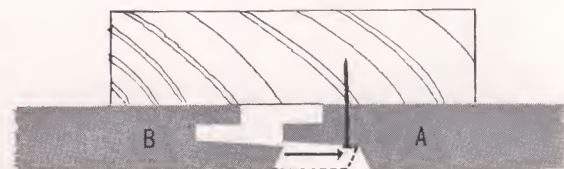
Economical Interiors

that are both comfortable and beautiful

Here is another method of dry wall and ceiling construction. A money-saving method, too, because the products used not only are low in cost, but they do three jobs at the same time—they *build*, *insulate*, and *decorate*!

These insulating panels, called Celotex Interior Finishes, are offered in a wide selection of shapes, sizes, textures, and exclusive colors. Because of this variety, you'll find it easy to plan really smart interiors by combining the various panels in different designs. No painting or papering required, because the panels are beautifully pre-decorated at the factory.

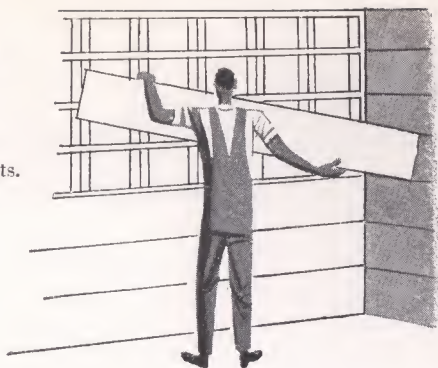
The room photographs reproduced on the following pages give you a hint of the decorative possibilities. Your Celotex Building Products dealer will be glad to help you plan others, as well as show you samples of these attractive wall and ceiling finishes.



CONCEALED NAILING JOINT ON CELOTEX TILE BOARD AND FINISH PLANK

This exclusive "E" joint design completely conceals nail heads or staples. Makes application rapid and easy, securely interlocks panels. Nail or staple is driven into the tongue of Tile A. Then the grooved edge of tile B is slipped over A, providing a decorative, V-joint—snug and dust proof.

For horizontal application of Finish Plank, furring strips are applied behind all joints.



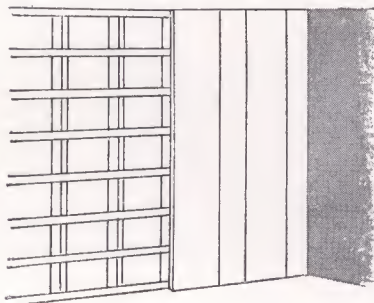
SUGGESTION FOR "MULTI-PURPOSE" ROOM

Since more and more families are building smaller homes, today's room designers are planning interiors that permit more "round-the-clock" use of all areas. The room shown at the right, for instance, is really a bedroom at night, but by day it might serve as a sitting room, a sewing room, home office, or study room for the children. Or, especially in a one-floor plan, it can provide extra space for entertainment.

Walls are Sierra Rose Finish Plank, applied horizontally, and square Tile Board. The brass medallions centered in the Tile Board units furnish a novel decorative accent; these could be framed specimens from a stamp collection, ceramic items, odd treasures. Ceiling is White Tile Board.



For vertical application of Finish Plank, furring strips are spaced 12 in. apart.



AND AN "EXTRA" ROOM FOR HOBBY OR RECREATION

Getting the most out of your building dollar requires making *every* square foot of area in your house contribute to living enjoyment. Why waste basement space, when at surprisingly low cost, walls and ceilings can be finished—and you'll have an attractive extra room like the one pictured at right. Random widths of Ripple Blend Finish Plank are used on the wall behind the gun rack; and on the other wall, Blue-Green Finish Plank. Ceiling is White Tile Board. Cabinets are made of Celotex Hard Board.



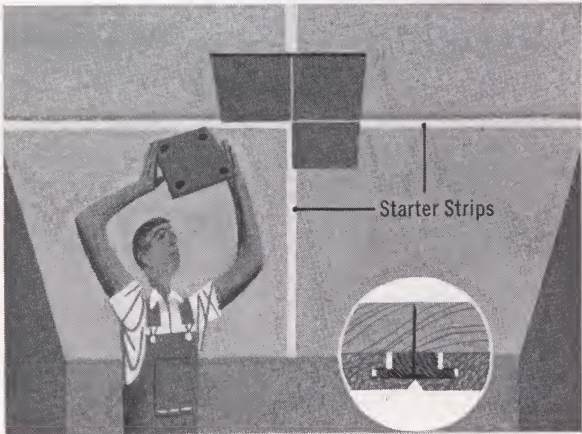
In the gay "All-purpose" room below, walls are Ripple Blend Finish Plank. Ceiling is square White Tile Board.

Celotex
Insulating Interior Finishes
are ideal for

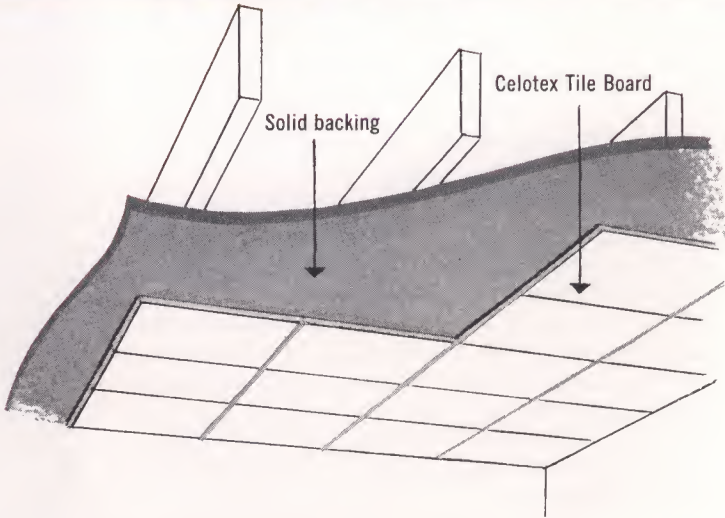
- completing unfinished rooms
- building rooms in waste attic space
- modernizing old rooms

Many a thrifty home buyer—with one eye on the budget and the other on the future—will have his builder complete only those rooms immediately needed, leaving finishing of walls and ceilings on one or more rooms to be done later. He may plan to have the contractor return for this work, or he may do it himself in his spare time.

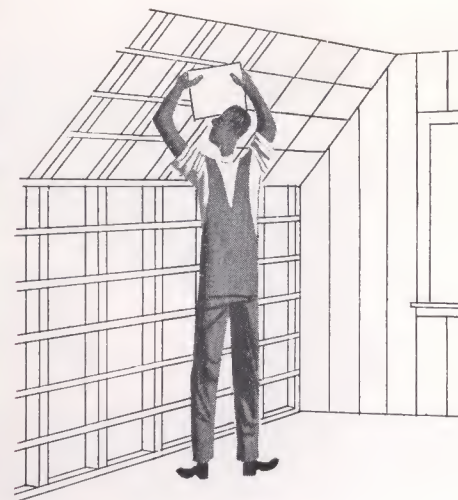
For speedy, easy application, low cost, distinctive appearance, and comfort . . . there's no better material than Celotex Insulating Interior Finishes. In new rooms, simply apply furring strips as a nailing base for the panels. For modernizing old rooms, Interior Finishes may be applied by adhesives and nailing right over existing walls and ceilings.



Celotex wood Starter Strips make application easy and insure accurate alignment. The strips permit you to start application of Tile Board at center of area. Use on furring strips or on solid backing.



Over solid backing such as gypsum wallboard or old plaster, Tile Board is applied with adhesive and supplementary nailing.



SPACE PROBLEMS of growing families often may be solved with a very small investment—by converting waste attic space into a cozy, cheerful room like the one shown here. Walls are Blue-Green Finish Plank. The ceiling is White Tile Board.



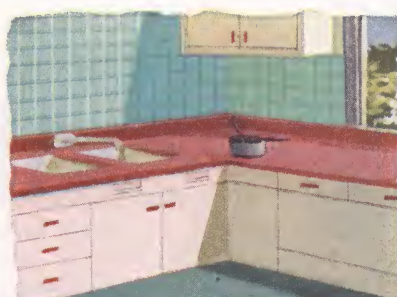
WAINSCOT—Use *Regular* Hard Board for smooth paint finish or as base for papering. Use *Leather-Grain* Hard Board for decorative leather-like texture.



FLOOR UNDERLAYMENT—Use *Panel Board* over rough flooring as base for asphalt or other tile floor, or as finished floor under carpeting.



WINDOW VALANCES, SHELVING, etc. easily cut from *Regular* Hard Board. For **TABLE TOPS** and other uses where extra strength, hardness, and moisture-resistance are required, use *Tempered* Hard Board.



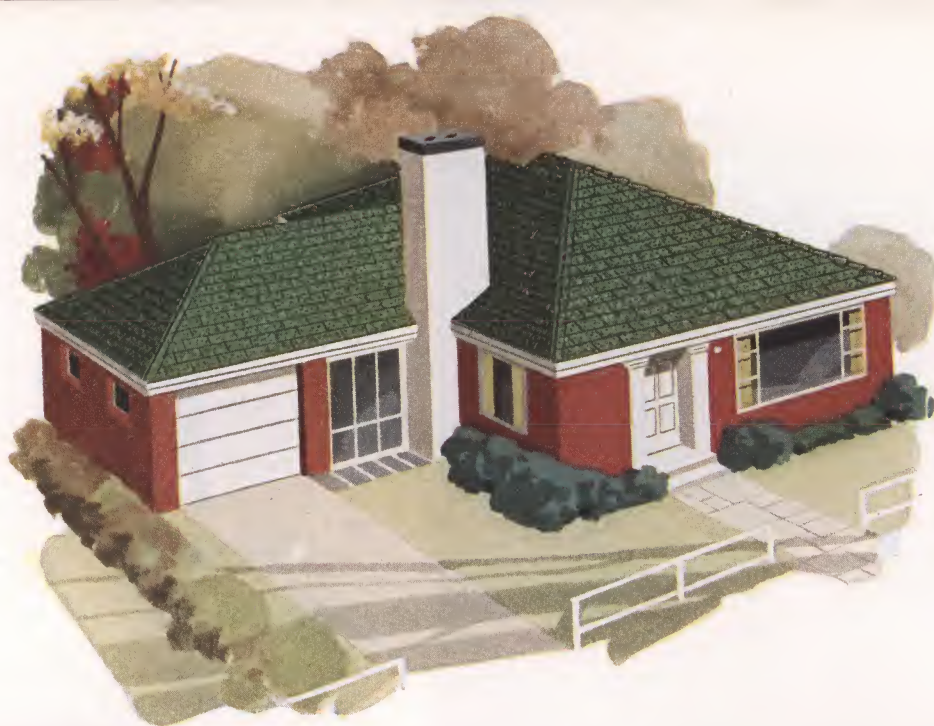
LAUNDRY, KITCHEN WALLS—Use *Hard Board Tile*, which has score lines impressed into surface, forming 4-inch squares. For remodeling, can be applied directly to old plastered walls with adhesive.

CELOTEX

HARD BOARDS

CELOTEX HARD BOARDS are hard, dense, grainless wood fibre panels. In the manufacturing process, selected timber is “exploded” into fine fibres which are cleaned, refined, and pressed into wide panels of various thicknesses and finishes. Not an insulating board, but a strong, tough structural material. Moisture-resistant, scuff-resistant. Easy to cut, saw, glue, and paint. Their hard, smooth finishes and easy workability make Hard Boards a favorite home workshop material, too—for toys, furniture, cabinets, bookcases, etc.

Celotex Hard Boards are available in six types—*Regular*, *Tempered* (extra strong, hard and moisture-resistant), *Panel Board*, *Black Tempered*, *Hard Board Tile* (tempered) and *Leather-Grain* (tempered, with finish simulating Spanish-grained leather). The boards are 4 ft. wide, in lengths to 12 ft., in thicknesses of $\frac{1}{8}$ in. to $\frac{5}{16}$ in.



ROOFS

While there are many kinds of roofing materials, it is interesting to note that government surveys show that 82% of the homes built today are roofed with *asphalt shingles*—tough-fibred felts, asphalt saturated and surfaced with mineral granules.

What is the reason for this preference?

Simply that high-quality asphalt shingles give you the most for your building dollar in four ways: (1) high resistance to all the elements of weather, (2) proved long life, (3) fire-resistant, carries Underwriters Class C label, and (4) beautiful colors and textures that cannot be duplicated in any other kind of roofing.

All Celotex Home Plans specify Celotex Triple-Sealed Asphalt Shingles. The Triple-Sealed manufacturing process is a superior method of saturating, sealing, and armor-coating the heavy felt base with special asphalts before surfacing with granules. This process, plus rigid quality control insures dependable, long-life roofing.

Here's another important feature of Celotex Asphalt Shingles—they're *Color Harmonized*. That is, the colored mineral granules are selected and blended according to scientific formulae to create truly harmonized color effects. From the wide variety, you can choose a solid color, or one of the exclusive blends, that will harmonize perfectly with the exterior color scheme of your home.

COLOR helps determine your home's personality . . .

The exterior color scheme of a house is usually dominated by the color of the roof. That's why it's important to select your roofing before or at the same time you decide on the color of the sidewalls.

Your roof may blend or contrast with sidewall color. A *blending* roof can contribute a definite hue to the color plan, or it may almost match sidewall color. *Contrasting* roof colors may be of pronounced or slight contrast. The chart on the opposite page will help you make a choice of roof color, and also gives you suggestions for trim color.

SIDEWALLS

RED OR MAROON

BUFF, CREAM OR IVORY

GREEN

BROWN

WHITE* OR LIGHT GRAY*

* Because white or light gray has no

The color illustrations of homes in this book (pages 3 to 10) show a variety of Celotex Color Harmonized Shingles. While it is impossible to reproduce the colors exactly on such a small scale, the general effects are well portrayed:

HOUSE No. 22, PAGE 3 shows Walnut Brown Blend
 HOUSE No. 23, PAGE 4 shows Coral Blend
 HOUSE No. 25, PAGE 6 shows Bronze Blend
 HOUSE No. 26, PAGE 7 shows Terra Cotta Red Blend
 HOUSE No. 11, PAGE 8 shows Cedar Green Blend
 HOUSE No. 13, PAGE 9 shows Pacific Gray Blend
 HOUSE No. 10, PAGE 10 shows Gray Slate Blend

contrasting roof

blending roof

SLIGHT CONTRAST	STRONG CONTRAST	SIMILAR COLOR	DIFFERENT COLOR
ROOF —Silver Blue Blend Black TRIM —Gray or White 	ROOF —Cedar Green Blend Mediterranean Blue Blend Silver Gray, Shell White TRIM —Light Green, Light Blue or White 	ROOF —Terra Cotta Red Blend Spanish Red TRIM —Gray or White 	ROOF —Coral Blend Walnut Brown Blend Bronze Blend TRIM —Beige, Gray or White 
ROOF —Pacific Gray Blend Silver Blue Blend Gray Slate Blend TRIM —White or Blue 	ROOF —Evergreen Mediterranean Blue Blend TRIM —Lighter shade of roof color or Yellow 	ROOF —Walnut Brown Blend Bronze Blend TRIM —Brown, Cream or Green 	ROOF —Coral Blend Terra Cotta Red Blend TRIM —Rust or White 
ROOF —Walnut Brown Blend Gray Slate Blend Black TRIM —Buff or Gray 	ROOF —Terra Cotta Red Blend Spanish Red TRIM —Green (lighter or darker than walls) or White 	ROOF —Cedar Green Blend Evergreen TRIM —Buff, White or Yellow 	ROOF —Pacific Gray Blend Silver Gray, Shell White TRIM —Gray or White 
ROOF —Pacific Gray Blend Gray Slate Blend TRIM —Light Gray, Yellow or White 	ROOF —Cedar Green Blend Mediterranean Blue Blend Silver Gray, Shell White TRIM —Light Green or White 	ROOF —Walnut Brown Blend Bronze Blend TRIM —White, Cream, Light Blue or Light Green 	ROOF —Coral Blend Terra Cotta Red Blend TRIM —Beige, White or Light Rust 
ROOF —Walnut Brown Blend Spanish Red TRIM —Tan or any light color such as yellow 	ROOF —Mediterranean Blue Blend Black, Cedar Green Blend TRIM —Lighter shade of roof color or Gray 	ROOF —Pacific Gray Blend Silver Blue Blend TRIM —Gray or any light color 	ROOF —Coral Blend Gray Slate Blend TRIM —Any fairly light color 

finite hue it is used with practically any roofing color. Sky and foliage become more important in color plans using white as a basic color.

Eight popular choices of

CELOTEX

COLOR

HARMONIZED

Thick Butt

Asphalt

Shingles



CEDAR GREEN BLEND GRAINED



PACIFIC GRAY BLEND GRAINED



SILVER BLUE BLEND GRAINED



TERRA COTTA RED BLEND GRAINED



GRAY SLATE BLEND PLAIN



MEDITERRANEAN BLUE BLEND GRAINED



CORAL BLEND GRAINED



WALNUT BROWN BLEND GRAINED

Wherever you build... no single feature will contribute more to the comfort and economy of your home than adequate insulation.

A home built without insulation is as out-of-date as one built without electrical outlets. And there is no excuse for building without insulation, because so much of it can be built into a home at no added cost. Even maximum insulation can be had at only a relatively small added cost over uninsulated construction.

Insulation acts as a barrier to the passage of heat. Your refrigerator is insulated to keep heat *out*. Your kitchen range is insulated to keep heat *in*. Insulation in walls and ceilings helps keep homes cooler in summer, warmer in winter, and saves fuel.



INSULATION AT WORK FOR YOU *IN HOT WEATHER*

Nowhere does insulation add more to the enjoyment of home than in climates where summers are long and hot.

You know how stifling hot an attic can become, and how walls on the sunny side of the house may be hot to the touch. Without insulation to bar the way, this heat comes right through ceilings and walls—building up oppressive temperatures, making relaxation and restful sleep impossible. Insulated walls and ceilings hold back heat—help keep homes pleasantly cooler night and day.

If you plan to have a summer air-conditioning unit, insulation is just as essential to its efficient and economical operation as it is to your refrigerator.



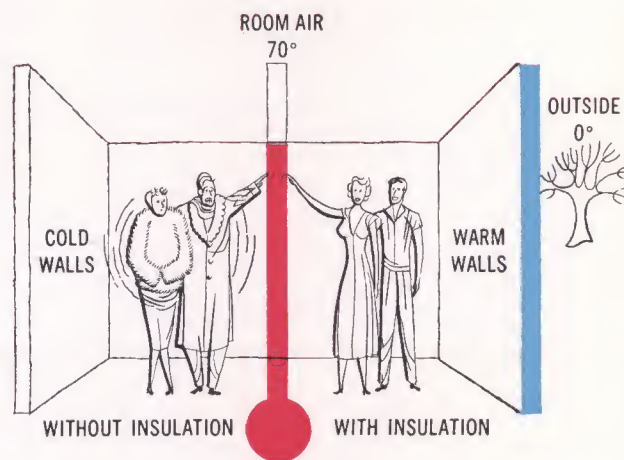
INSULATION AT WORK FOR YOU *IN WINTER*

Heat is always on the move—transferring itself from warm to cooler objects. The greater the temperature difference between the objects, the more rapid the transfer of heat.

When *you* are the warm “object” and the walls of your house the cold, your body loses heat to the walls. When the temperature difference between you and the walls is too great, you are transferring (radiating) heat too rapidly and you feel chilled—even though the room air temperature is at a comfortable level. The cold walls are literally stealing too much heat from you.

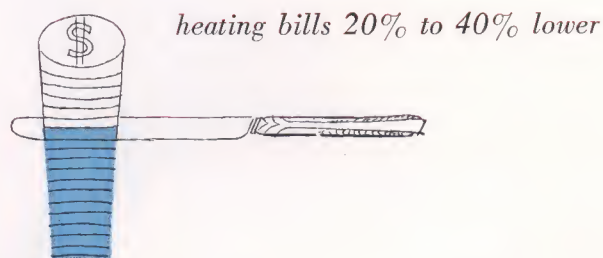
Thus, the temperature of walls has as much to do with bodily comfort and health as air temperature. In reality, the warmer those walls are, the lower the air temperature required to keep you comfortable.

Insulated walls are warmer walls! Heat loss from your body to adequately insulated walls is reduced to a safe, healthful normal and you will be far more comfortable, even though room air temperature is actually lower.



INSULATION REDUCES *HEATING BILLS, TOO*

Depending on the amount and completeness of insulation in your home, your fuel costs may be 20% to 40% lower than the same house built without insulation. And, remember, this saving goes on year after year, as long as the house stands. Thus, you see, it's a costly mistake to build without insulation.



BOTH WALL AND CEILING INSULATION ARE NECESSARY

The importance of *complete* home insulation in all climates is pointed out in the following two statements reprinted from U. S. Bureau of Mines Circular 7166:

- (1) "For typical suburban homes it has been estimated that 60% of the heat lost in winter filters through sidewalls and 40% through the roof."
- (2) "About one-third the heat gained in summer enters through sidewalls and two-thirds through the roof. Obviously both should be insulated for maximum year-'round comfort and economy."

WHERE TO INSULATE



1. Celotex Rock Wool Blankets or Hand Pouring Home Insulation in ceiling below unheated attic.
2. Celotex Insulating Sheathing for exterior, and Insulating Lath for interior, with Rock Wool Blankets in between if desired.
3. Over "crawl" space, insulate floors with Celotex Rock Wool Blankets between joists, or Celotex Insulating Sheathing applied to underside of joists.
4. Celotex Insulating Sheathing on dormer walls.
5. Proper ventilation for all unused spaces above insulation.
6. Celotex Rock Wool Blankets over upper story rooms, in sloping ceilings and knee walls. Celotex Interior Finishes on walls and ceilings provide additional insulation.
7. Flexcell Perimeter Insulation for concrete floor slabs at grade.

*Be sure your home is built with
genuine Celotex Insulation Board Products*

Photograph of a piece of Louisiana cane, showing the long, tough fibres which are the basic material for manufacturing Celotex Insulation Board Products.



The brand name CELOTEX identifies not just any kind of insulation board—but only that made with cane fibre, manufactured by The Celotex Corporation.

Examine a cut edge of any genuine Celotex Insulation Board product (such as Sheathing, Lath, or Interior Finishes) and you will see that its fibres are long, strong, and firmly felted and interwoven to act as reinforcement throughout the board. These are the tough, wiry Louisiana cane fibres that give Celotex board products their superior strength, high insulation value and job-proved durability.

And only genuine Celotex Insulation Board products are protected by the patented Ferox® process—a chemical treatment applied during manufacture—which has been demonstrated by laboratory tests and years of use to protect effectively against dry rot and termite attack.

Check list for your 5 STEPS to home ownership

1 SELECT YOUR SITE

It's wise to decide first of all *where* you're going to live—the community and the site itself. The site will influence many decisions about the house—even its dimensions and room layout. You may want a plan that takes advantage of a particular view, exposure, slope, or the location of trees.

- a. Zoned for residential building only? . . . ☐
- b. Schools, transportation, shopping center, church locations meet family needs? . . . ☐
- c. Check availability of gas, water, electricity, sanitary sewer . . . ☐
- d. All special assessments and taxes paid? . . . ☐
- e. Have title search and survey made . . . ☐
- f. Investigate local building regulations . . . ☐

2 DECIDE ON A PLAN

Now is the time to visit your building products dealer. If yours is to be a custom-built house, he can refer you to an architect who specializes in home design. Your Celotex dealer can show you a wide selection of home plans within the style, size and cost range you have in mind. He will show you, too, the many types of building materials and equipment—the various windows, doors, cabinets, hardware, flooring, wall and roof materials. Working plans and specifications for the homes shown in this book are available through your Celotex Building Products dealer.

- a. Plan meets size and cost requirements? . . . ☐
- b. Is house design well suited to site? . . . ☐
- c. Examine samples of building materials . . . ☐
- d. Select equipment . . . ☐

3 SECURE AN ESTIMATE

Chances are you've had only "approximate" estimates up to this point. Whether or not you have secured your plan through your building products dealer, it's a good idea to take it to him and discuss materials and equipment. Your building contractor must know your preferences on these points in order to figure accurate construction costs.

- a. Any changes to be made in plans? Make them now because it's costly to make changes when your house is under construction . . . ☐
- b. This is the time to estimate additional costs, too, such as architect's fee (if any), fill for lawn, shrubbery and grass seed, storm windows (if any), etc. . . . ☐

4 ARRANGE FOR FINANCING

FHA insured and other home mortgage loans may be made through banks, loan associations, life insurance and mortgage companies. The maximum amount of the loan depends on appraised value of house and lot, and on government regulations.

- a. Does your mortgage plan permit you to make principal payments in advance of schedule? . ☐
- b. Have you considered a life insurance plan that pays off the mortgage in case of death? . . ☐
- c. Does mortgage plan allow you to borrow additional money for property improvements (such as room addition) without costly re-financing? ☐

5 BUILDING THE HOME

After the financing is arranged, you are ready to begin construction. Under the direction of a reliable contractor, progress will be smooth and rapid. His skill in planning each day's work, his sharp eye for details and his knowledge of materials and application come from long experience. He'll save you worry, expense, and mistakes.

- a. Before excavating is started, instruct your contractor to remove top soil that is likely to be covered over in final grading, and pile it to one side of the lot, to be spread later over filled area ☐
- b. Check with your contractor frequently to see that construction is progressing according to schedule. And remember, changes at this point increase cost and may delay completion of your home . . . ☐

*Insist on
genuine*

CELOTEX

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

BUILDING PRODUCTS

when you build or remodel!

Whether you're building a new house or modernizing an older home,
your satisfaction with the finished job depends greatly on the
quality of the materials you use.

Your best assurance of dependable quality is to buy from your established
local building products dealer, and to insist on products that have been *proved in use*.

For more than a quarter century the brand name CELOTEX has stood for
top quality. Celotex products have been used in millions of homes and
other buildings the world over — have *proved* their ability to stand up
to time, wear, and weather.

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H. F. LYNCH LUMBER COMPANY

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